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## TOLL OF THE JUNGLE IN HUMAN LIVES

Nearly 25,000 Persons in India Killed in a Year by Wild Animals and Poisonous Snakes.

From the London Times.

India still pays its annual toll of human life to the jungle. In fact, the number of deaths from snakebite or the attacks of wild animals has steadily increased during the last three years. The rains have driven the serpents out of the lowlands up into the villages and have diminished through drowning the natural food supply of the larger wild beasts.

In 1910 55 persons were killed by elephants, 25 by hyenas, 39 by bears, 331 by leopards, 218 by wolves, 853 by tigers and 688 by other animals, including wild pigs.

No less than 23,78 died from the bite of poisonous snakes. The grand total of mortality is 24,878.

In the same year 93,000 cattle were also killed by wild beasts and snakes.

The losses on the part of inhabitants of the jungle were nearly, but not quite, as great as those of their human enemies and domesticated animals combined. Ninety-one thousand one hundred and four snakes and more than 19,000 wild beasts of various kinds were killed.

The Times also reports that a great many cases of snake bites were successfully treated with the Brunton lancet and permanganate of potassium. It is nevertheless, impossible to assert the value of this treatment, since no one knows whether all—or even a very large number—of the cases treated were caused by the bites of really venomous snakes.

A British Blue Book has been issued giving statistics of the number of persons killed by wild animals and snakes in British India from 1880 to 1910. According to the summary in the *British Medical Journal* the figures show that the tiger is the animal most destructive to human life; during the last five years of the period it was responsible for 38 per cent. of the total number of deaths caused by wild animals, leopards accounting for 16, wolves for 12 and bears for 4 per cent. Of the total number of persons (2,382) killed by wild animals in the year 1910, the tiger accounted for 882, the leopard for 366 and wolves and bears for 428. Elephants and hyenas, the two other animals distinguished in the returns, were between them responsible for 77 deaths in 1910. Of the 629 deaths attributed to "other animals," 244 are assigned to alligators and crocodiles, 51 to wild pigs, 16 to buffaloes, 24 to wild dogs and 220 to unspecified animals. In 1910 there were 22,478 deaths from snakebite, compared with 21,364 in the previous year, but Bombay was one of the provinces which did not contribute towards the increase, and is in other respects one of the more fortunate parts of India. In Bengal, for ex-

# The White River Tavern

WILL OPEN FOR BUSINESS

Saturday, June 1st, 1912,

—under the management of—  
**MR. JAMES J. CLARY,**  
of Hotel Bellevue, Boston.

Transients, automobile parties, and summer guests will be welcomed and well cared for. Bus service from the Junction. Address

White River Tavern, Hartford, Vt.

27 May 1912

JUNE 20, 1913]

SCIE

ample, 1,130 persons were killed in 1910 by wild animals and 7,767 by snakes; but Bombay is, with the exception of the Punjab, at the bottom of the list with 22 deaths by wild animals and 1,247 by snakes. The statistics regarding the number of cattle killed by wild animals are not very perfect, but it is estimated that in the five years ending 1910 the number of animals killed was about 100,000, leopards accounting for 48 per cent. and tigers for 32 per cent.

1913 The Ode.

In the class ode, William Roger Burlingame showed a contrast between the life of Harvard, with which 1913 entered the college gates and the tempered minds with which it leaves.

The two stanzas, which were sung to the tune "Fair Harvard," are:—

We have entered thy gates at the morning of youth

In the boldness of ignorant pride,

We have passed through the portals of infinite truth

Led by thee, our protector and guide.

We leave thee this night for the ends of the earth

And the uttermost parts of the sea,

Where the fame of our deeds and the praise of our worth

Shall belong not to us but to thee.

In the dusk of the twilight the threshold of night  
On the eve of tomorrow's unknown,  
Let us linger awhile in the still-burning light  
Of the star that is shining alone.

For we leave our hearts in the dawn of our day;

Quiet hope in each season of rain,

Through the darkness of age, be the light of our way.

Lead us back to our Mother again.

A  
Lightning page 41. 177.  
Shirley Pines May 10. 1913.

508 measured feet from the front door  
straight to board walk & thence  
to street line on Blue Hill Ave.  
20 June 1913 abt 202 of my  
present walking paces, which  
appear shorter than of old.

Medfield Rhododendron p. 101.

Oct 13. 1913 with a Steel Tape  
measured the edge of great circle  
on our Milton Ave = 485 ft  
so that eleven times around that  
circle is 55 feet over one mile

An exceedingly rare and valuable archaeological find is reported from the province of Tauris (Black Sea).  
A Scythian Tomb from a spot known as King's Great Zinamoto, near

Tomb which is an ancient burial mound of unusual dimensions. Excavations here resulted in the find at a depth of over sixty feet of a Scythian king's tomb. The bones lay in a porous carved stone sarcophagus, which had been adorned with plates of gold and silver of varying size and weight. No fewer than 246 of these were found. The skeleton was well preserved and surrounded with invaluable specimens of contemporary art. Round the neck was a heavy gold collar adorned with exquisite enamel work. Under the skull lay a bronze helmet of Greek pattern and the full panoply of a warrior—breastplate, thigh and shin pieces, all of Greek workmanship. By the side of the dead monarch lay two swords with hilts and sheaths of wrought gold.

Such a complete find is believed to be unprecedented. The sarcophagus likewise contained nine great silver vases, the inestimable value of which lies in the fact that they bear a series of admirably executed bas-reliefs illustrating the daily life of the ancient Scythians. A large gold saucer adorned with figures of birds and fish, and a golden comb of unique workmanship complete the list of articles found. The

AY, OCTOBER 11, 1913

## listener

comb is of pure gold and weighs over a pound, and its eighteen teeth are in the form of eighteen distinct little statuettes, also illustrating the scenes of ordinary Scythian life. The intrinsic value of this find must be considerable, but its value for the purposes of archaeological research is beyond estimation.

Rattlesnake 6. 124.

To back up all this advice the pamphlet prints a full table of weights and measures, and the text of the New York laws that protect the consumer from the dishonest tradesman. Massachusetts is just as ready to look after the interests of the manufacturer as the following table.

Spryfield Republic  
Oct 22' 1914 TH

shall contain 100 pounds, the barrel of potatoes 165 pounds, and the barrel of sweet potatoes 150 pounds.

The standard barrel for cranberries shall measure not less than 25 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches between the heads; inside; the diameter of the head shall be not less than 16 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches, including the beveled edge; the outside bung circumference shall measure not less than 38 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

It shall be lawful to use for the sale and delivery of cranberries packages containing one, two or four pounds of cranberries net weight; provided that said net weight is plainly stamped on the top or side of each package.

It shall be unlawful to sell or to offer or expose for sale articles of food which have been held in cold storage without notice to the person purchasing the same that they have been kept so by the display of a sign marked, "Cold storage goods sold here," and it shall be unlawful to represent or advertise as such any articles of food which have been held in cold storage.

The bushel of wheat shall contain 60 pounds; of potatoes, 60 pounds; of apples, 48 pounds; of sweet potatoes, 54 pounds; of unshelled green peas, 28 pounds.

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Lightning page 41. 177.

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“Whoever gives or attempts to give false or insufficient weight or measure, shall for a first offense be punished by a fine of not more than \$50, for a second offense by a fine of not more than \$200, and for a subsequent offense by a fine of \$50 and by imprisonment for not less than 30 nor more than 90 days.

The barrel of flour, measured by weight,

with the discussion, put to action was taken.  
with the discussion and Pannier problems  
BANKS MAKE OPEN NOVEMBER 16.  
McCAOOL TELLS HERSCHE BIRKES THAT THEY  
ARE DISCUSSING THE PROSPECTS OF RED-  
HERRING FISHING.

Pedometer  
from London  
by S. F.  
page 146.

15 Jan 1912 To Ed Lloyd  
over telephone I would give  
up to 2.50 for Plate 2  
Eaton's Terns, wh I lack

Thoreau House p. 178.

Bank seeded down p. 179.

LAKE SUPERIOR FROZEN OVER.  
Calumet, Mich., Feb. 8—Lake Superior,  
for the first time in many years, is frozen  
over from Eagle River to Isle Royale, a  
distance of 100 miles, and residents of Eagle  
River believe that this ice field extends  
clear across the big lake. 1912  
Keweenaw point people report that moose  
have been seen in the Keweenaw wilds  
during the last few days and if this is so  
the animals must have crossed on the ice  
from Canada, as there have been no moose  
on Keweenaw point for many years.

Lightning p. 177.

For Smudials

"Il est toujours l'heure de faire le bien"  
Moreau de Saint Méry—Nation July 18, 1912

"Tay d'ētē Tēpka twuē asch Agam 781.  
"se Dika"

"Solem certissima signa sequuntur."  
Vergil Geo. I. 439

"Solem quis dicere falsum audeat?"  
Vergil Geo. I. 463.

"Magnaque cum parvis simili percurrere cura"  
Manilius

Sheffield (Conn) Elms &c p 26.

Swedish Free Boarer p. 154  
acer Negundo p. 14: on Lincoln St Waltham  
Wrentham Oaks p. 163 —

TELEPHONE  
509 BACK BAY

FRANK O. GUILD APOTHECARY  
705 BOYLSTON STREET COR. EXETER, BOSTON

TELEPHONE  
21895 BACK BAY

R

Potassii Iodidi  
Aquaæ Puræ



Is Eye Wash

L. S. Dyer

clearing Eye Wash 100406

Sarge Trees \$141.

1912

1

Feb 11 Last on Job Process

ARNOLD ARBORETUM, HARVARD UNIVERSITY,  
JAMAICA PLAIN,  
MASS.

12 May 1913

Measurements of White Pines  
at 63 ft. C. E. H.

Ridge.	Bull Pine	11-6
"	Harest	11-2 1/2
Shirley		11-5
Buxton		11-1
Theod. Parker Lexington		10-10 1/2
New Hampshire, N. H.		10-9
Log at Moorilake		11-9
Petersham		10-2
Wayland		9-5
Cabots, Brookline		9

to C. E. Faxon

1912

1

Feb. 16. Sent my *Feb. Quercus*  
*imbricaria Rhodora* to

Ezra Brainerd  
Annie Loring  
J. T. Collins  
Walter Deane  
Walter T. Faxon  
C. L. Sargent  
Louise Kennedy  
William Brewster  
Roger Wolcott

WHEN IT RAINS ONE INCH

Very few persons—even those who are well informed on most matters—know how much an inch of rain is.

The average man or woman probably has an idea that an inch is a mere trifle on nature's part. This is entirely wrong. In reality it is a good big rainfall—more than falls in most places in an average week.

A rainfall of one inch means literally that the amount of water descending in a particular shower would cover the surrounding territory to a depth of one inch, providing it did not run away or soak into the ground.

An inch of rain coming down on a single acre of land would fill more than six hundred barrels of forty-five gallons capacity each. This amount of water would weigh more than 110 tons, or nearly a quarter of a million pounds. [Pearson's

2 1912

20 Mch Left & W.F. lunched here today  
5:15 pm we walked down the  
Kennebunk road & thro to  
the corner of Hillside St &  
thence home thro the Reservoir  
by Head Cat Notch. Saw  
one Song sparrow. W.F.  
has not yet seen a Bluebird  
& C.E.F. only one. Fine  
but windy afternoon

1 April

after a long cold delaying sort  
of a winter C.E.F. and W.F. & I  
inaugurated our out door  
walks for this summer. We  
went to Lexington & walked our  
Blue Bird walk of last year  
by the Peacock Farm and the  
Belmont Spring Golf course  
to Beaver Brook & the Waverly  
Oaks and home by Electricity  
to Harvard Sq & then to Park  
St church by the new 8 minute  
tunel, new to C.E.F. & me.  
The day was cold & windy, we  
saw a few blue birds but nothing  
else, unless I mention a tree that  
puzzled C.E.F. but at last he made  
it out as Rhamnus cathartica, a

poor old veteran hard to recognize  
as a familiar friend.

3 Apr Day cold windy & occasional gusts  
of snow. I walked in Blue Hill  
region by the brook & Edith  
cascade, but saw no moss in  
bush except three specimens of  
*Desmanna ablylla* which I  
have pressed as a remembrance  
of old time.

8 Apr unusually cold & windy day. Therm  
from 32° to 38° — C. E. F. & W. F.  
had planned a Purgatory Trip  
for today but only C. E. F. came  
by the 9.35 train. We sat by  
the fire till lunch time and  
at 2 o'clock started out for  
a walk; by Chestnut Run to  
Crossman Pines & then by Cross-  
man Lane to Canton Ave & to  
the white post at Dr. Homans  
house where he took car home  
at 5.30 —

Mr. Rock died yesterday morning.

4 1912

12 April with C. E. & W. F. to Purgatory  
via Ellis station, but first visited  
the *Pinus resinosa* known here  
discovered in an old pasture  
east of the RR and highway  
at the Highway bridge 1 mile  
south of Ellis station. It is  
a fine tree abt 35 feet high  
+ no more likely to have been  
planted by man than my  
*Quercus imbricaria*. We  
came back by the highway to  
Everett St + then to Purgatory  
by first road to right. We  
lunched near but not at  
the Big Spring and on going  
down to it found it covered  
with Larrea which my class  
showed to be L minor and  
found it was flowering, something  
I have long but unsuccessfully  
sought so I took some home  
for the Herbarium. Then we  
explored the little wet runs  
for Petasites but found it not.  
a growth of three or four, Calthas  
were in full flower. We  
came by a new road said to  
be built by Mr Codman to the

two ponds & at the one nearer  
 were st in a fine hemlock  
 grove on the steep bank of the  
 pond was a new Hawks nest.  
 We came thence by Dedham  
 road to Canton seven and  
 a half miles in all by pedometer  
 & took 4.20 car by electric home  
 C & F just out to Boston

### Kendrick Bridge

16 Apr. met C & F W at Forest Hill Station.  
 Through Arboretum, noting  
 the Hepatica in flower on the  
 gravelly ridges & then to Centr St  
 & to Field St and turned  
 into Church St & south in  
 the Horsepasture fields to  
 rocky & wet woods beyond  
 where many years ago we  
 found Viburnum alnifolia &  
 Epipaea but we saw nothing  
 of them so much cutting and  
 clearing have been done.  
 Then back to Field St & on to  
 Kendrick Bridge past the  
 Mt Benedict Caneberry. Had  
 our lunch by the roadside.

6 1912

and rested at the Bridge, thence to the Needham Heights station & by train at 4.03 to Boston via West Roxbury. very little has started the season now seems late. A flock of pine siskins at the Bridge. Day very fine & warm. Therm 73° ~~at 2 P.M.~~

At three different places saw the white bellied Swallow, the first of this year.

23 Apr. Heavy wind & cold all day. I'm walked thro Reservation to Hoochie Pond & home by Kellecede St. Sat down at one warm spot. Where the sun shone & wind was absent. For that moment the day was gone.

24 April to Bedford with C. E. F. there met W. T. at RR station & we called on Charles Jenks, staid an hour in his library - wild flowers with its Hepatica Bloodroot Dicentra, & other things in bloom. We walked thence to Concord by the Main Road & when we

see the electric line broken  
 took car home & we walked  
 to Concord & dined with W. T.  
 at the Colonial Inn where he  
 has taken a room for a few  
 weeks. Then we called on  
 Lulu & she was glad to meet  
 my friends. Walked to the  
 Fitchburg Station & took train  
 at 4.12. Rejoined & on  
 Big Blas Oak on Bedford Road  
 sidewalk by Sleepy Hollow  
 cemetery measured 18 feet  
 one inch at 3 ft. fr. base

29 Apr. By 8.54 train to Concord with C. E. Taxon.  
 W. T. met us at station & thence  
 by Thoreau & Walden Sts to the  
 Woods by Malden Pond &  
 to the Thoreau Cabin: then  
 by the shore Eastwards round  
 the pond to the Fitchburg RR:  
 the pond is at a very low  
 stage of water, perhaps as  
 low as it ever is & we talked  
 of the siphon underground  
 into Concord River which  
 must be working now.

10/12  
finding one *Nola lanceolata* -  
one *Gymnopharula* & took them  
for souvenir specimens of the  
pond shore & the lake living.  
Hence we went westward  
towards Fairhaven Bay -  
came out under ledges  
of the hill that abutched  
me by their size & grandeur.  
Perched way up on top  
was a modern house which  
to my disgust we ate  
our lunch by the River shore -  
this far fr. Fairhaven Bay -  
we ventured on several  
avenues leading to small  
private houses on the river  
& finally came out on the  
older road to Fairhaven via  
Endy finally in full view  
located at the Taunton  
River Road as we had so  
soon to ride as we got  
pretty well turned round in  
our orientation. we soon  
came to shelter in the rain,  
but as it died up a little  
we set out again to see  
Frank Samboris house

to situation not known to me.  
Mr. Sanborn has been piling  
his furnace waste & coal ashes  
on his land by the edge of the  
river & his fellow citizens  
out of regard to his age &  
position have not protested  
or stopped his injury to the  
streams or his neighbors.  
I must say Mr. Sanborn has  
fallen in my estimation  
from his disregard of what  
his neighbors may have to  
complain of from the pretty houses  
on the hill on the other side  
of the River. 4.12 train home

Wadsworth Faxon started over  
much driftwood to find a  
Crawfish of which 5 or 6  
have been found in Wadsworth:  
but he had no success today.  
white Ash tree on Sudbury Road  
11 feet 2 inches in circumference  
& feet from the ground.

10/1912

3 May. PM took me for the corner to  
Canton Ave & Crossman's Lane  
& I walked thro the dam to  
the house one mile & then  
by the path & along Boundary  
Fence of the Reservoir home.  
A three mile walk by pedomate.  
Got a fine Amelanchier  
Canadensis — not the big  
tree form as at Lebanon No.  
but a smaller 8 ft tree &  
with smaller flowers, but  
in profuse bloom just now.  
A very fine day, the wind  
helds north as for so many  
days lately.

11

Greenfield & 16 May 1912

C. *Equisetum hiemale*  
 Gr. *Scirpoides*  
 Col. *Carex laxiflora* var. *satulifolia*  
 " *pedunculata*  
 " *pennsylvanica*  
 " *plantaginea*  
 " *Equisetum salsugineum*  
 " *Streptopus roseus*.  
 Gr. *Betula lutea*  
 Col. *Carpinus caroliniana*  
 " *Isarum canadense*  
 " *Actaea alba*  
 Col. *Ranunculus abortivus*  
 Gr. *Thalictrum dioicum*  
 Col. *Dentaria diphylla*  
 Gr. *Chrysosplenium americanum*  
 " *Mitchella diphylla*  
 Col. *Amelanchier canadensis*  
 Col. *Maianthemum canadense*  
 Gr. *Acer spicatum*  
 Col. *Aralia nudicaulis*  
 " *circulata*  
 " *veribolia*  
 Gr. *Bunescus* (sp)  
 " *rostrova* (sp)  
 " *rotundifolia* (sp)  
 Gr. *Zizia aurea*  
 Gr. *Eryngia repens*  
 Col. *Smilacina racemosa*  
 Gr. *Veronica plantaginea*

8 FW

9. 11

C.H. III

G.M. WILDERNESS  
CRUM

	G	C	10
Wilder	7	13	7
Battledore	21	10	7
Kennedy	15	11	11
	42	34	17

30.

Col = Coleraine

Gr = Greenfield

Geo. G. Kennedy

10 May Friday to G by the 11.30 train:  
a field meeting of the New England Bat  
Club for Saturday. Emile  
William, Mr Batchelder of  
Cambridge I had engaged rooms  
at the Weldon. Fernand and  
fourteen others came to the  
Mansion House at 9.30 in the  
evening. On arrival found  
that Batchelder was out  
botanizing having come on  
an early morning train. I  
walked about the town till  
5.30 when Batchelder returned  
he had supper & Emile came  
at 7.45.

11<sup>th</sup> May. carriage & driver took  
us to the Vermont line 15 m  
by the Green Valley road in  
Coleraine on the edge of Hyden,  
the river being the dividing line  
between the towns. It was  
a typical Conn River valley  
but a wet for us, at least  
we found no novelties.  
Three small snow banks  
persisted in the shadow of  
the wet roadside.

12 1912

lunched at a sweet water brook which a dozen or more in different styles of cataracts come down the mountain side. Came back home by 5.30 and as Emile had an infection attack, we did not go to the dinner with the other members at the Mansfield house.

Sat

Sunday 12 May. Emile had an unquiet night but felt better by 8 or 9 o'clock. Batchelder went home at 7.40 & Emile by the 1.40 train & went to the 7.40 to see Batchelder & at the Mansfield house saw Fernald & others. They were to stay most of the day & explore Boston taking a late train home.

Today rainy & showery; looking a brilliant fine day. Emile to air Cambridge at 5 & Boston at 5.10 & I took back train home.

14 May. with C. 27 by 8.54 train to Concord.

W. F. met us at Station & we walked  $10\frac{1}{4}$  miles to Wayland Station via Panty Brook which where it crosses the highway looks like a straight cut ditch tho with a large volume of flowing water thence by Newbridge Road a picturesque & wild country road over the bridge with the monumental slab to the memory of Concord men slain by the Indians to Wayland station & back to Boston by the 2.25 train.

Day very fine, meadows full of water; saw many moles & a pair of Solitary Sand-pipers.

14 1912 Lexington & Waltham.

20 May C.S.T. and I took by the 9:57 train: met W.F. at station: remained there half an hour for the rain to cease falling & then walked to Waltham via Concord St., shade St (had our lunch by rocky ledge ~~on wagon~~) then Concord Ave & to Lincoln St & thence to Piety corner & Waltham station, W.F. to Concord & we to Boston by the 4:37 train. 9 miles in all: an evening after the rain cool East wind & atmospheric effects on trees & bushes what one sees only in May. Plenty of Botany in the Woods & fields & many saw the Glebe Pennsylvania first out: one have many buds. Fine Acer Negundo in yard held mansion on the Lincoln Road in Waltham 7 ft 2 1/2 in. worth and 66 ft spread: many young ones near by on the fence.

side said must be a fine  
place for the many Grosbeaks  
in the winter; Passaw the  
birthplace of Theodore Parker  
& the big pine he used to  
admire; now a stump  
protected by a wooden  
inclosure 15 ft  
high to climb for the view.

The Deer reported from now (15th. 1915)  
to date: We met Mrs Viles, wife  
the sole owner, a young man  
professor of History at College  
Missouri. The farm has never  
been owned by any one of another  
name since the first settlement  
of the country, but now as Mr  
Viles wishes to remain in his  
Western college, the farm of 120  
acres is offered for sale. C. E. Taylor  
& I measured the large Negro Pine  
at the banding put on to prevent  
insects crawling up and it was  
seven feet six inches, a gain of  
over one inch per year from 20 May 1912  
to April 15. 1915

16 1912

Prospect Hill Waltham  
24 May. + walk to Lincoln.

Day very hot 86° in Boston  
+ much thunder after 4 o'clock  
with C&E + by 8.54 to Waltham  
but W&F had not arrived  
at station. We telephoned  
to Colonial Hotel + learned he  
had started, he came on the  
10.17 train. We walked to  
Hammond St leading directly to  
Prospect Hill + thence by an  
old path a few steps beyond  
the Waltham Highlands station  
on the Mass Central. We soon  
came to the young beeches  
on the ~~sloping~~ hill where the  
*Silene Pennsylvania* was in  
fine flower. Also in a ~~solid~~  
hole on the left hand side of  
the path *Ranunculus delphin-  
iifolius* made a great show.  
We went on to the Prospect  
Lookout view + down the  
Dale of Tempe between the two  
summits of the hill. Here on  
the ~~slope~~ of the path down to  
the Spring, *Lewisia* + you find  
*Liparis liliifolia* many places

ago. We had our lunch here  
then took one of the busses to  
the Lincoln Road, where we  
ought to have staid among  
the trees & the hill, but we  
walked in the blazing sun  
across the S. W. side of the  
Hobbs Brook Reservoir took  
road to Lincoln centre, we  
had just abt time to get  
the 4.17 train but met a  
reverend surgeon in his  
auto who very kindly took  
us to the station & we got  
to Boston before the rolling  
thunder brought any rain  
to us; I took carriage to  
the South station & the  
first shower of the evening  
broke over the scurrying  
crowd of people in Dewey  
Square.

18 1912

Medfield.

29 May

C.E. F & W F came by the 9:35 train & I joined them for a trip to Hop Meadow Brook & Moon Hill St in Medfield. Cars leave Dedham at 15 minutes after each hour & run to Medfield in  $\approx$  57 minutes, leaving M. at five minutes before the hour for Dedham: we walked a mile or more toward Medfield on high St before car overtook us & got out in Medfield & walked over the bridges across the Charles & by the Wheeler camp on the river's edge to the highway again leaving the town of Melville when we crossed the little bridge over the Charles: there by the road as in Oct 1911 to Moon Hill St by the big bridge in the swamp: the house by the milldam pond had been burned, but the pond & brook roadway view were as fine as ever, & most very beautiful in the sun this today: It was a warm day

with south west wind, driving  
mist & light showers. We  
summed into South St on leaving  
Moon Hill St and thence to  
Medfield and just caught the  
2:55 (it was late) car for  
Dedham: the others to town  
+ I by 2:20 to Hyde Park at 4:14  
+ by Trolley to Mattapan & home.

The little mill pond had  
a wealth of yellow water  
liliescups at the further end  
of it + a fine *Crataegus* in  
full flower ~~near~~ the pasture  
wall on South St.

This is really as fine a walk  
as we know the whole region  
is so attractive.

We measured an English Elm on the  
Bullard place in Dedham, close to  
the sidewalk 16 feet one inch.  
and an American Elm in  
Medfield close to the sidewalk  
in the middle of the town, an old  
& much injured tree but with  
a noble trunk 19 feet 2 inches  
at 3 ft up. a small ring of a garden  
about the tree showed the family  
took special interest in it.

201912 Lee - Berkshire Co - Mass

4th June Tuesday  
CE 75 left Boston 10 am +  
arr Pittsfield 2.25. Train to  
Lee 2.55 + arr 3.15.

Train to the Greenock Inn  
+ rooms 211, 213 with Bath  
between.

walked about town in various  
streets till rain came on,  
but the day had been fine  
on the train. CE & found  
on the *Acer saccharum*  
near var *Rugellum*, + I took  
spec. var not recognized in  
the new Manual. Large  
*Angelica* by the river bank  
which we did not get  
near enough to make sure of.  
The Housatonic here with  
full banks, just as all the  
rivers ponds on route.  
Showery most of the evening.

June 5 cloudy, wind S.E. Therm 52°  
highest I saw the sles was 62°

We measured several trees, viz  
Elm 12 feet, Mountain Ash  
(European) 5 feet in circumference  
and a sugar maple 14 feet  
four inches. and a very  
handsome elm on hill East  
of the town, in 30 or 40 ft., 13 feet.  
There were many, say 15  
primary branches, and the  
tree has fine health & vigor.

We walked this morning  
to East Lee, by a pretty country  
road & came back by the  
river bank with many Italian  
rocks & the road & rocks for  
the Botanist. Found on the  
road going to East Lee, a *cladonia*  
*lerratum*, not probably a  
wild plant, but we saw  
no other specimen and the  
environment was in wet roadside  
not very near any house.

2 PM We walked by road around  
the hill East of the town & saw  
the above measured very  
beautiful Elm, and also

fall of 1861 found a  
large white marble  
boulder and rock. It cost  
the day.

BERKSHIRE BALANCE ROCKS

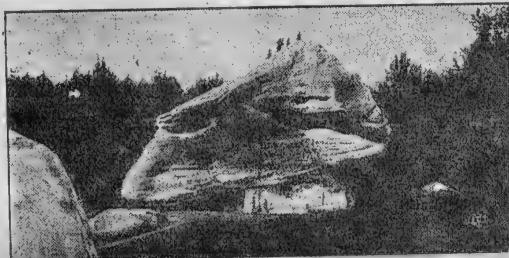
TWO NOTABLE ONES IN COUNTY

Marble Bowlder at Lanesboro—Huge  
Rock on Monument Mountain.

For many years one of the greatest natural curiosities in Berkshire county, and which in earlier and later years has been



BALANCE ROCK, HOUSATONIC.



BALANCE ROCK, LANESBORO.

the interior of this southern part of New Hampshire. Shumway bank is the depository for

visited by armies of the curious, is Balance rock, four miles north of Pittsfield and near the south line of Lanesboro. This great white marble bowlder is now of a deep brown color, and is scarred and riven by the storms of centuries. It is 30 feet high, 15 wide and is so wonderfully poised on a few feet at its base as to tremble at the slightest touch. It weighs many hundreds of tons and is said to furnish a good point of view a huge egg, a blacksmith's forge and the back of an elephant. It resembles no rock to be found on the Taconic mountain range or its foothills, near which latter it stands in sphinx-like grandeur and silence.

It is not generally known that there is another balanced rock in Berkshire about of equal interest with that in Lanesboro. It is on the highest point of the Monument mountain, where it slopes toward the east, and is 700 feet above the river at the village of Housatonic. Its estimated weight is over 100 tons.

1912 Great Barrington

23

time the clouds threatened but  
we took shelter for S. B.  
the approach to the village  
is not particularly interesting  
but we found in the afternoon  
that the Steam RR station  
was finely situated for view,  
with the stone tower of James  
Episcopal church giving a  
very English village look.

We went to the "Berkshire  
Inn" a larger Caravansary  
than our The Greenock +  
walked on the piazza for  
the now increasing rain to  
hold up + when it did a  
very little we explored a  
small emmence just beyond  
on same side of street with  
the "Inn" where both Sargent  
Brainerd had told C E + he  
would find *Quercus Michelinbergii*  
but we failed to see it +  
came back to lunch at the  
Inn + sit in the Hall with  
others by the big fire. Opposite  
the Hotel is the Wall of the  
Hopkins-Searle estate, now  
not occupied + begin to look

24 1912

neglected. The proceeded to the station close to the hotel by a sort of "Keweenaw" by the remainder of the engine and staid there for the 5.03 My W.H. & H. to take us to the

7 June

Lenox:

The day clear & cool with summer sky & autumn trees. Electr. to Lenox station & a branch line to the village. C. E. T. was here in 1872 & found yellow ladies slippers & other rare plants. So we walked down West St to the bottom of the hollow & found his wet woods well protected by a nice fence. So we kept on along just as to come back to town by taking the left hand turnings, but we missed the road opposite the Shattuck House

→ went more than a mile out of our way towards the head called Stockbridge Bowl. Turned back & found the road at the Spruce Hedge near a house & taking it (a fine road for a walk with beautiful views came back to Curtis Dam at 1.20 -

Had good lunch here & met Edw S. Brew, sick & weak for several years now, as his father was before him.

Mr Curtis showed us all over the house & his new Kitchen Ell built last winter.

In Stockbridge collected *Rumex acetosa* an abundant weed. Came back at 3.30 to the A.R. station & found several trees of *Quercus macrocarpa* on the roadside close to the junction of the Pittsfield R.R. Electric & the little branch line to Lenox. Took specimens home 5.30

26. 1912

Sheffield

8 June Then 6 am 62°

" 7 AM 52°

" noon 62

Measurements of trees today.

No 1 Elm at hotel at Shefford  
17 ft 10 in in circum at  
4 ft from ground.

No 2 Sugar maple on highway  
2 feet

No 3 White Willow on highway  
16 ft 5 inches.

No 4 Great Elm of Shefford  
at 4 ft 19 ft 3 in  
at 3 " 19 ft 11 in  
spread 117 feet.

This spread was practically  
north & south or almost  
as the highway runs.

The day has been wonderfully  
bright & clear, a rare day even  
in June; we took electric  
car at 9 o'clock - stopped

Wide S. 292  
Panhandle  
West 1600

over at Great Barrington to examine  
more carefully the little mound  
with summer house on it — a  
few yards from the Hotel —  
where C. E. F. hoped to find the  
*Laurus Muhlenbergii* as did  
Sargent & Brainerd, but we  
had no such luck: no oak  
or any kind on the rocky little  
hill. Cars run infrequently to  
Shifford but we arrived there  
a little after twelve —  
a beautiful picture such a  
day as this with its four  
hows 2 big elms and green  
grass most abundant;  
an ~~at~~ dullie spot, quiet  
& dreamlike, every body  
eating within doors their  
noon meal & we seeing  
it all in a dream. No hills  
nor actions, three stones  
(I think I saw no more) and  
three churches: we found  
the Hotel Elmhurst, its name  
more pretentious than it  
deserved and after lunch  
(Biscuits) the vegetable soup  
very good we measured the

Elm to the house & we got with  
one and a quarter miles to  
the big elm: even children  
knew where it was when we  
arrived; Ten years ago  
the semi-centenial of the  
planting of many if not  
all the trees in the street  
now, was celebrated &  
the 'Big Elm' was the  
centre of attraction then as  
now — The wood is  
showing signs of age &  
with several dead limbs  
even of the larger sort.  
But it's a fine old tree.  
It stands on the East side of  
the road on a mound,  
perhaps somewhat artificial,  
from which the cows are  
kept by a wire fence.

A large dairy farm with  
buildings all on the opposite  
side of the road, and fine  
pastures extending to the French-  
tonic River on the East side.

We wandered to the river  
& picked in the wet land  
*Setagomilla apus* & *Carex*

a more beautiful day nowhere  
in the wide spread Sheffield  
meadows.

We took the 4.49 M. express  
back to the

Sunday  
9 June

## Stockbridge.

By electric to Stockbridge stopping at  
crossing nearest the old Iroquois  
Burial place & monument. a fine  
old memorial of a lost race. Have I  
not heard the monolith now turned  
into a monument had some sacred  
character with the Indians?

Here we walked to the village &  
especially the village cemetery  
& the Sedgwick lot, a large  
hedge-enclosed area for the  
members of that family. Here lie  
Telez Rackemann's father & mother  
and my class mate Sedgwick's  
wife and Francis' famous child.  
A very beautiful fringe tree in  
full flower near a fitting

problem to solve in another st. -  
We walked along the Chestnut  
Street with its stately trees -  
had our dinner at one o'clock  
at the Red Lion Hotel. Then  
to the Episcopal church  
opposite to see La Targe's  
window at Fair, a rich  
piece of color; and St.  
Gaudens' Baptismal Font  
tablet not a very noble  
production. Then to the  
Catholic church to see the  
14 Stations of the Cross presented  
by Chas Astor. Wmld a  
series of marble colored &  
waxen figure pieces too high  
placed to be examined but  
perhaps thus better preserved,  
and noticed the name stone  
with its Latin inscription  
on the grave slab are removed.  
Hence to the top & Laurel Hill  
& then to car station Electrics  
& so came home. Fine day,  
but with cool N.W. high winds.  
Botanized a bit along river bank  
while waiting for car - got *Lygodesmia*  
& *Polygonatum commutatum*.

Elm on street - 14 ft. high  
Sycamore maple 4 ft. high

11 June ~~lower~~ Monday Left by 7.56  
train for Canaan the first town  
south of Sheffield: here the New  
England RR crosses the N.Y. & N.H.  
and as we had to wait abt two  
hours we walked northwards on  
road crossing the RR and at  
end of village came to a very  
fine *Abutilus monilifera* which  
we measured 15 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.  
and in field of same farm on  
same side of road as tree a  
wet place in the field near  
the road found *Salix candida*  
& other *Polygonatum* of yesterday.  
We found train 55 minutes late  
so wandered a bit down the back  
but train came finally & we paid  
12cts on our ride to Twin Lakes  
(highway runs north & south  
between two large lakes: we  
went south first & found *Xan-*  
*thysphium* wild & a *carex*  
*leptophylla* north on the road & having  
a large swamp on the west side  
we kept on abt a mile to  
the highest point where we could  
see the stone tower erected on  
the highest hill in Connecticut

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the mountain comm. very in  
Salisbury tho a man said  
the mt said to be in Canaan.  
On the ledge here Yellow  
Aspl. Ruta mariana &  
a Drake.

came back to station  
& got 3.5¢ for Canaan & then  
had two hours to wait so  
we walked north on RR track  
for about two miles to see a  
famous Elm: it measured  
~~15 ft 8 1/2 inches~~ 16 ft 7 in spread 90 ft  
and was easily situated & of  
fine appearance. on the west  
side rd & easily seen  
from track.

had supper at the Central  
Hotel (very good 50 cents) —  
took 6.37 train for site.

Scarlet Oak on Street Canaan 8 ft 3 in  
White Oak at Twin Lakes 13 ft 9 in

11 June Tuesday while we were at  
Breakfast who should appear  
but Walter Raxon: he has  
now opposite. & today we have  
all been to Lanesborough leaving  
here at 9 am for Pittsfield & then  
electric to Lanesborough. We went  
to the house of Joseph Royce  
where the Raxons have dined  
at intervals for many summers.  
Having engaged a dinner at 1,  
we went to walk: The colony  
of Barn Swallows on a large  
barn was a great sight.  
On one side of the Barn were  
67 nests and on the other 39.  
making 103 in all: W. F.  
calculated that each bird nest  
would average at least 4 young,  
so with the two parents of each nest  
there would be 600 swallows  
taking flight in Aug for the  
south: The English Sparrows  
occupied perhaps 3 nests on one  
side of the Barn & perhaps one  
or two on the other.  
we measured a roadside Elm,  
17 feet 2 inches.

after dinner we sat in the front yard just loafing & enjoying the beautiful day. we took electric to Ellwood & visited the Library & Art & Rock museum. Here we saw the Sledge that Nansen used in going to the Pole, a gift from Peary to Mr. Zenas Crane also the suit & clothes Nansen wore on that Sledge journey. & Mr. Crane presented them to the Berkshire Athenaeum & Museum.

We took 6.15 train for Lee  
Anacharis in Pentosine lake.

12 June Wednesday we went to Tringham on the U. S. Mail carriage - a baggage Auto, leaving the P.O. at 8 AM; we were waiting at the P.O. when the auto appeared and the young man in charge looked anxiously over his load of "Baldings Furniture" to see where among spring beds and provision boxes he could securely seat three passengers, and we were informed - that had he known last evening of this load of passengers he could otherwise dispose of his other freight; however we climbed on: I was allowed a seat with the driver & the others arranged their legs around or on the bags & boxes & we started. About a mile out a lady & a little girl were waiting to go on with us & by moving some bags & boxes they were squeezed in between the gentlemen & the lady held the little girl on her lap till W. T. invited the child to his lap, and we proceeded & arrived all safely.

at the Tannisham Pt. Burying the  
houses of Mr. Tinkland, Miss  
Ivam & Mr. Gilder. Here  
we disembarked & paid  
25 each for the ride. Taking  
the road off the Hotel we  
walked to the Shaker settlement  
(now deserted by the Sabbath).

At the house on the corner  
on right hand side of road  
was a large & fine  
*Acacia pseudacacia* which  
we measured: at 8 ft  
girth 11 feet  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the  
finest acacia we had any  
of us seen. We had a delightful  
walk under the shady trees &  
the road with views down  
over the valley, reminding us  
of the Hainger at Bellone the  
as it suggested the woods  
lacked the beech trees so  
prominent on the Hainger.  
Ferns & many kinds and  
very rich in color,  
*Viola Canadensis* Asarum  
with large lobes purple below  
& *Parnassia* when we got  
down to the meadow, Carex

area in one place & Ranunculus  
Septentriales & Sax. Pennsylvaniae.  
Leaving the right hand road we came  
out on the left road just as it  
began to rain but we trudged on  
under umbrellas, after about a  
mile of walking we were over-  
taken by an auto with two  
young men who invited us to  
ride, so we were soon  
landed at the hotel, and  
the day has since been  
dark & snowy — I have  
got my plants into press &  
we have been talking on  
many subjects.

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13 June Thursday — W. T. walked to  
explore Laurel Hill pond for  
Crayfish so we walked there  
but found nothing encouraging  
in the place we stopped at.  
Perhaps later in the season  
the cray fish may be there.  
So we continued on & walked  
around the pond & home to Le:  
we passed thro a beautiful  
fine road and near a swamp,  
& then came to an expensive  
iron fence & seen a notice  
that deer hunting was not  
allowed signed by George  
Westinghouse, I found when  
came to the next corner that  
it was really Mr W's avenue  
& the place where "the Club"  
had luncheon on our return  
trip thro the Berkshires.

We reached home at 1.15 —  
and afternoon called on  
the Librarian Miss Hallman  
& found there Dr Wilcox chairman  
of the board of Trustees & stacks  
of Kitchener's History & many  
other works. The day has  
been fair & cool. Wind N.E.  
ther 52° at 8 am & 59° at 1.15

June 14 Friday Left Lee at 9: left  
Pittsfield at 10:35 on Chicago  
Expr arr Boston 2:55 + home  
on 3:27.

In Bookstore in Pittsfield  
met Mr Lincoln, the "Photograph  
of Flowers + Botanical plates.

40 1912

27 June Drove to Stony Brook Reservoir,  
to look for *Woodwardia areolata*,  
but for some unexplained  
reason the brook was dry  
and I could not locate  
the place where I had seen  
it. Brought home a box  
of various things some of  
which I have pressed.  
Day cool & fine.

11 July. The storm after many weeks of drought was not as severe at this part of Milton as in many other places abt Boston but the large Pine on the bank fifty feet from our front piazza was struck by a bolt of lightning & from the top of the tree to the ground and in different places the bark was torn off in pieces & up to 3 ft long by 8 inches wide and the solid wood split in a crack half an inch wide the tree is doomed, being more seriously injured than the pine by the cottage struck about three weeks ago, where the spiral line fr top to bottom is abt one inch wide, and no splitting of the wood is shown. The noise with this one today was as the explosion of a bomb simply directly over my head as I sat on my sofa here in my verbacum.

principally books of reference in systematic and geographic botany. Three reading tables of generous proportions, also of steel, will stand about. The cases containing the catalogue of the books and the card-bibliographies will be of steel.

Chairs for the library, and for other parts of the Herbarium must be of wood. Otherwise they would be uncomfortable and cold. Supposing the chairs are steel rather than of wood, the amount of upholstery necessary to make them practicable would result in making them also combustible and inflammable. But the overwhelming proportion of steel furnishings, even if a fire should start in the library, would do away with any appreciable danger of its spreading.

The second floor of the library wing will contain another stack for books. Between the two stacks about 20,000 volumes and pamphlets will be distributed, and space afforded for many years' growth. Here, too, will be steel reading tables. On this floor will be set apart three smaller rooms: one for the curator (Professor Benjamin Lincoln Robinson), one for the librarian (Miss Mary A. Day), and a room for maps and publications. The old library was small, imperfectly lighted, by no means safe from fire, and quite inadequate for the shelving of the books of reference.

It has long been the practice of those in charge of the Herbarium to permit any one, either or not connected with Harvard College or with the New England Botanical Club—anyone who displays an intelligent interest in systematic botany, to examine these books of reference; and the increased facilities will now make it possible to accommodate botanists from all over the world to a greater extent than it is possible to calculate at present.

The laboratory wing of the Herbarium, on the right, will lie between the main portion of the Herbarium and the conservatories. The basement will contain coal bins and boiler room, and will be devoted to the storage of boxes and other materials for packing. The ground floor will contain, besides a coat room, two rooms to be used by those pursuing the courses of systematic botany given by Harvard College.

Upstairs will be a room about 20 by 31 feet for the collection of the New England Botanical Club. There also will be the rooms of Merritt Lyndon Fernald, assistant professor of botany in Harvard College, and president of the New England Botanical Club. He will have charge of the club collection.

Besides there will be what is called "the bundle room," the repository of plant specimens before they are satisfactorily prepared for the organized collection. Also, here will be the instrument room supplied with microscopes, lenses, and so forth. The entire laboratory wing is to be known as The George Robert White Laboratories of Systematic Botany.

This wing has been made possible by the donation of \$31,500 by Mr. White, for a long time a member of the visiting committee of the Herbarium. Of this sum about \$10,000 will be put into the steel furnishings. These furnishings have much to do with bringing it about that for the first time in the history of the Herbarium there are proper facilities for the storage of specimens, also for protecting them from fire, mice, bugs, and destruction of every kind. There is no other Herbarium in the world so well protected from fire as the Gray Herbarium will be. There is no other Herbarium in this country so valuable

systematic botany of Harvard College, is curator) and the New England Botanical Club are supplementary to each other.

The already described improvements when completed will render the little brick building in Garden street, Cambridge, to even a higher degree than ever before a working centre, not only for students of the New England flora, but for all botanists—both professional and amateur.

# A NEW GRAY HERBARIUM

## ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS NEARING COMPLETION

Will Afford More and Better Opportunities for the Study of Botany—The Many Precautions Taken to Prevent Damage by Fire—How the Building Will Look When the Work Is Done—Recent Gifts to the Institution

BY GEORGE NOBLE

To those interested in the study of botany—either casual or deep and painstaking—innumerable additional opportunities and facilities will be afforded in the course of a few months. It is expected that by June 1—perhaps sooner—the known who have been busily engaged in completing the improvements to the Gray Herbarium, in the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, ever since the removal of the old Asa Gray house across Garden street, about a year ago, will have gathered up their tools and gone away.

There will eventually stand on the spot a brick building of moderate height—the central portion higher than the rest—of considerable length, and practical in appearance. The central, or main portion, still awaiting reconstruction, has been in active use since 1864, and was supplemented in 1910 by the Kidder wing, a completely fire-proof structure, the gift of Nathaniel T. Kidder, Harvard, '92, and a member of the visiting committee of the Gray Herbarium.

The left-hand wing, as one faces the Herbarium, will be known as the Library wing. It has been made possible by an anonymous gift of \$25,000. The basement of the library wing will consist of store-rooms for the collecting apparatus and so on. There, also, will be a photograph dark room.

The ground floor will be occupied large-

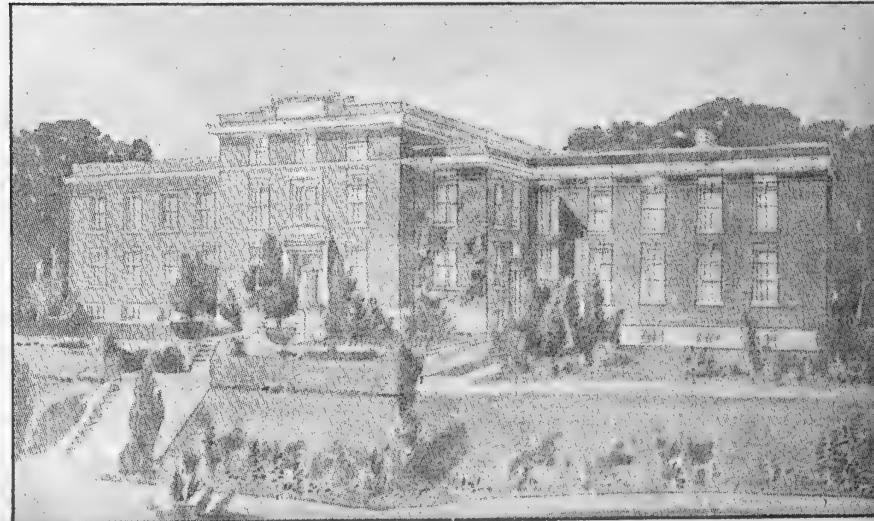
from the standpoint of authentic specimens; that is to say, specimens which have been verified by comparison with the "type specimens." During his lifetime Asa Gray did much of this work of verification. Dr. Gray started the Herbarium privately in the '30s. In 1864 he presented it to Harvard College when the building now occupying the center of the group and greatly in need of renovation was erected for its housing. The growth of the collection has been steady. There has never been a lapse in its continuous advance since its start. As still one more safeguard against fire, there are to be steel wastebaskets scattered throughout the herbarium. The herbarium cases are of steel and almost air-tight. And the window-curtain rollers are of steel. The walls, outside, are of brick; inside, of painted brick and plaster. The floors are of painted cement. Thus to the visitor is presented the clean, spic and span appearance of a model dairy—as fascinating a place as a well-found clipper ship.

Among the gifts received by the herbarium since the removal of the old Asa Gray house is a copy of *Uitstaat van Nooten* a elaborately illustrated folio publication on the fruits and flowers of Java. This was contributed by Mrs. William G. Weld of the visiting committee.

Another gift by which great store is set is a bust (the gallery of busts in the herbarium is large) of the late Alphonse de Candolle, a distinguished Swiss botanist of Geneva. This was presented by Casimir de Candolle, a botanist, the son of Alphonse, in recognition of the long and intimate friendship between his father and Asa Gray.

Botany is closely interwoven with the traditions of this Swiss family. For some years there has been in the Gray Herbarium a bust of Auguste Pyramus de Candolle, the father of Alphonse. Today in Switzerland, likely in the same building, famous as a botanical encyclopaedia Auguste de Candolle, a son of Casimir, the recent donor of the bust of Alphonse to the herbarium.

It might be stated with accuracy that the herbarium (of which Benjamin Lincoln



THE ENLARGED GRAY HERBARIUM.



MAX L. POWELL, President.  
ROBERT F. COLLAMER, Manager

# HOTEL VERMONT

LARGEST AND FINEST HOTEL  
IN VERMONT.  
200 ROOMS, 75 WITH BATH  
AMERICAN PLAN.

ALL MODERN CONVENiences.  
LARGE SAMPLE ROOMS.  
BEAUTIFUL ROOF GARDEN  
OVERLOOKING LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Burlington, Vt.



July 15 Monday. with Holtzendorf and  
left Boston 11 o'clock & reached  
Burlington via Rutland at 5.40.  
Mildred who had come up by boat  
fr Lake George was at the  
Hotel Vermont to welcome us.  
Had good rooms 407 & 406  
at this new hotel. Day warm  
but fine.

16 July, we three motored to Camp  
Rich, Beans Point, Milton,  
had dinner at the farm  
house with Edith & her  
children. The cottage they  
occupy is on the edge of the  
Lake and a fresh breeze  
made sparkling ripples. The  
wind changed last night &  
blankets were to the front  
again. Ther. fell 25 degrees.  
I must mention a two acre  
field of Blue Chrysanthemum as one  
of the prettiest sights I ever  
saw. As we drove by at 11  
o'clock each flower was  
full open to the sun. &

1912

the effect was wonderful, when we came back again at 4 o'clock the flowers had mostly shut up & the moon effect was lost. We left MK at camp & we came back here at 5 P.M.

17 July  
Wed.

I walked about the town in Amherst & to the College Library; gave the Librarian for the Library a book I had brought from home, viz. Larnuus Adventures of an Angler, a present & copy for the author to Daniel Webster. It has two or three pages devoted to the Univer. of Vermont and its Professor Joseph Torrey, the early Botanist.

MK had a little surrey for the street corner & drove with me & Edith two the beautiful shaded streets of the town. Edith & her children - MK came at 7.45, their train two hours late so we had a late dinner or supper.

18 July Thursday. very beautiful day.  
Took the Rock Boat for Port Kent. carriage to Ausable  
Chasm Hotel (50 c each) & then  
walked down path to Hotel &  
a long flight of stairs to the  
River below the Rainbow Falls  
a fine sheet of water falling 70 ft.  
Then walked slowly by the path  
much of it over horizontally  
laid strata. and many long  
or short flights of steps to the  
Boat Landing a distance of  
at least two miles. a large  
boat holding 20 persons, but  
we had only 13 took us under  
charge of two boatmen a few  
hundred yards where we dis-  
embarked to walk around  
some short rapids and  
took another boat a short  
distance to the end of the gorge.  
a trip well worth taking &  
worth taking slowly. when we  
had climbed the stairs & path  
up to a summer house refresh-  
ment establishment a large  
four seated 60 power auto  
took us to the Hotel for dinner.

The same wagon took us back to the Boat landing 3 m.  
& the boat for St Albans & the north landed us at Burleyton exactly on time (4.45)  
tho' we were told she never was on time & we might safely allow for at least an hour late.

Did not do any botanizing; noticed many young *Populus monilifera*, & took one moss a *Grindelia* a very fine Lombardy Poplar stands alone 200 feet from the Hotel front & much *Ceanothus* lined the sandy roadside. Every evening we all dined in the Roof Garden.

19 July Friday. The shade trees of the Burleigh  
are in very fine, order, and  
just in the vigor of their age.  
I have not seen any very large  
trees: measured two that  
appeared larger than others.  
They were 10 ft 10 inches and  
10 ft 8 in. From the roof garden  
of this Hotel the city looks nearly  
all trees with occasional  
buildings: none of our pests  
such as Brown-tailed or Gypsy  
moths or the Elm leaf  
bettle have attacked these trees.  
Am. walked with Geo Briggs  
to the College grounds & Library  
& met Prof Perkins

PM at 2 o'clock had same  
auto & driver Jarvis and Edith  
P. A. B. & K. B. and Nellie went  
back to Camp Rich: the auto  
arrived here again at 5.45.  
Quite a heavy wind in PM  
I walked around the shopping  
district

50 1912

20 July Saturday. Drove with Ma &  
to Fort Ethan Allen & saw  
guard mounting at 10.15  
o'clock. The 10 Regt U. S.  
Army stationed here: a  
colored regiment of 1000  
men: we drove around &  
among the buildings & enclo-  
sures & I have not seen  
so many horses together  
since the review I witnessed  
in Constantinople in 1894.  
The officers are all white  
men: there was a spruce  
& manly look among the  
men as if discipline had  
done them much good.  
The situation is ideal,  
a widely extended plain  
on high land, healthy for  
the men & admirable for  
the exercises. We got home  
at 11.30 & I then walked  
up to the Weather Bureau  
station & admired the view  
of the mountains to Mansfield  
to Camel's Hump & beyond.

PM at home reading Horace &  
 at 6.05 went to station for M<sup>rs</sup>  
 returning from South Hero, but  
 she did not come on that  
 train so we had dinner &  
 at 7.45 she came from Edith  
 at Camp Rich via St. C. RR  
 from Milton station

21 July Sunday. Rainy all day - a  
 quiet persistent useful rain  
 after many weeks of dry weather  
 I took a street carriage and  
 went to the Unitarian church,  
 a fine old New England structure  
 built in 1816. Pastor Mr  
 Staples: I saw the Baptismal  
 font, a memorial of Rev L. G.  
 Ware some of whose various  
 versions Shakespeare I have  
 at home in PM

52 1912

22 July.

Tho' the weather looked very  
stormy we had auto & drove  
to the Leward Webb place  
at Shelburne, an estate  
of 3600 acres & fine drives,  
woods & plantations. The  
Lake shore was very beautiful  
with the black sky beyond  
the lake: we saw nothing  
of the west shore only the  
black waters driven by a  
strong west wind on the  
rocky shores. We called  
at the stables & saw a few  
of the saddle horses & the  
very large riding ring.

Came home at noon time  
hurrying away from the  
fast scudding rain.  
but it cleared in the PM &  
at 5 o'clock we all went  
down to the Plattsburg boat.  
Emma Donohugh came out  
& Willa joined her for the 1000  
Islands via Montreal & Gasconsque.

23 July Tuesday: we took the 10.57 train for White River Junction arr 2.15 & disembarked on the temporary platforms, the station having been burned some weeks ago. I went over to Gibbs stable & his son took us in auto to Hanover where we engaged rooms at The Inn & then to call on Miss Thomas but did not find her so kept in auto & to Alden Hall - no one there - & via Lebanon Centre & Hanover centre to the Inn. Every Miss Thomas & Mr Follette of the English Dept supped with us & we were shown several of the new rooms of the Administration & other buildings.

24 July: last evening we accepted Fanny Aldens telephone invite to breakfast with her & Ida so we had auto at 8 & breakfast at 8.30 & staid till the 11.35 train I walked down the Cemetery Road to the Creek & home by highway to Boston at 4.30 & home 5.05 train.

54 1912

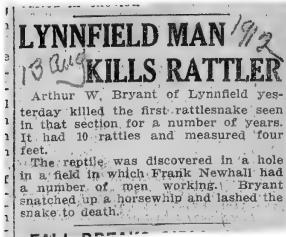
3 Aug. Spent an hour this Am going  
back & forth on Hals front  
land which he sowed to  
*Trifolium incarnatum* last  
year & intends to blow  
again next week: Took  
various specimens, the  
most notable one being  
*Brassica alba* (L.) Boiss  
which I never picked  
before: found only one  
specimen —

1912

## Massapoag

55

Aug 12. C.E. & MW & I came on the 10.10 & I joined them for Sharon Heights. Day proved very hot 89° & showers all around, but not on us. On shore of Massapoag got Rotala for its flower, and Elatine, a few other things & walked to East Sharon by East St & to Blue Hill Electrics home. got the Elatine here 20 years ago.



56<sup>7912</sup> Cambridge: Charles Riv. Reserv

16 Aug. To Walter Deane at 9.15

Henshaw & W. Faxon came along too, for the reclaimed salt meadow at foot of the mounds hills by Cambridge City Cemetery. we found many things & W. D. is observing the area carefully & listing the plants to see what changes the ever constant fresh water will now make in the Flora of the Reservation & other shores of the Charles. I pressed a good many specimens. some 3.27 train.

The thunder shower of Aug 15 was  
severe & close to us. A Pine  
tree between barn & edge of the  
avenue was struck & badly  
shattered. The telephone wire  
is attached to this tree & I saw  
from the hall staircase  
a fire ball run along the  
wire & disappear at the  
house, doing no damage  
except to the telephone arrester  
but the tree above the point  
where the telephone wire was  
attached to it was badly  
shattered & will have to  
come down; strange we should  
lose three pines by lightning in  
a week & it's over 20  
years since a tree was struck  
here. Much said to me  
I have worked for you 23 $\frac{1}{2}$   
years & never till this year  
has the lightning struck on the  
place. The same storm  
struck chimney of Bishop  
Lawrence's unfinished house  
& struck a nail in the cellar  
& another bolt hit elm tree  
on the Cunningham new lot of land.

58 1912 Denver

Aug 21 Called on Mrs Page & brought  
back from her garden

*Phyrostegia virginiana* (L.) Benth  
to name of species.

Aug 22 met C E TOWN at Hazelwood  
station & into the S. B. R  
by the wood pile road.

first to the *Asplenium*  
*acrostichoides* & I took a  
specimen, then to a point  
just beyond and to the  
left of the path after passing  
one right hand road we found  
plenty of *Phegopteris hexag-  
anopoda*, the same place  
I took spec' two years ago.  
Hence to Muddy Pond  
where I picked *Gaultheria*  
*divaricata* & then along a  
good grassy road westerly  
& 100 yards beyond a  
right angle turn in the road  
grows the *Castanea pumila*  
on the right hand, easy to  
miss: there was plenty of

Wood was very fresh & I took two specimens: had our lunch on high ledges North of this spot. Then walked to the Reservoir Parkway drive & walked to Hyde Park: explored the Woodwardia areolata place and it was all overgrown; we parted at Hyde P. station.

Aug 24 Drove with Wm thro the Blue Hills and via the Hawk Hill road to West St and turned off West St to get the Rock - Hemlock tree, the boundary post below Bramble & Turney: it is at least half a mile from West St but we drove by a woodroad to within 100 ft of the little bridge crossing a now almost dry brook: here was a rod square at least of Woodwardia in fine shape & I took one specimen: The Hemlock tree still flourishing on the boulder: did not stop long to explore, & came home via the road at the base of the hills & along side of Moundquist brook.

60 1912

Carlisle *Lygodium*

26 Aug. with C E F & W F by 10 o'clock  
train to Lowell and by 11.07  
train to Carlisle. Thence  
south on the RR to a meadow  
on Easterly side of RR:  
quartered back & forth  
on meadow & edge of upland  
on Northly side till W.F.  
hit on the patch of *Lygodium*  
*palmatum* covering an area  
of about a 200 square &  
badly parched & twisted  
by drought & the hot sun.  
Its roots fine & small were  
deep down in the woodland  
debris, of shrubs, grass & weeds  
but I got three or four specimens.  
on the northerly side of it and  
less than 50 feet away is the  
big stump of an enormous Oak  
which will be a landmark for  
many years, & this Oak is  
close to a wall & we followed  
that wall out to the highway,  
a short half mile & with  
open pasture on either one  
side of the way or the  
other to the fine old farm house  
at the cross roads where

we took Acton St & then Westford St to Carlisle Centre & so on to Bedford over the bridge on Concord River: the old farm house is or was ~~the~~ known as the Boynton farm, and the best way to be sure of finding the plant would be to come from station to the Boynton farm & having passed the front of the house continue on Acton St southerly for some three hundred feet to said wall & follow the wall down to the Oak stump on the South side of the wall.

The greatest danger to this locality for the fern is from fire but otherwise it looks as if it might continue growing there a long time.

I got Asplenium radula and Solidago neglecta & the meadow is worthy more extended study. We called a moment on C W Pease at Bedford & got the 4.34 train for Boston. day quite uncomfortable hot.

62 1912

29 Aug: C.E.T. came 9.35 & Wm drove us to Rock Hemlock Swamps in the Reservation and C.E.T. was much surprised at the quantity of Woodwardia areolata & Aspidium spinulatum spread before his eyes. I took some of the Woodwardia to send to Prof Bowes of the Glasgow University. Wm drove home & we walked the six miles back to the house via the nearly level road that comes to Randolph Turnpike over the fine cold spring. Here fine Asper Harveyi grew. & I took some odd *Violia* fimbriata on the gravel bank by the roadside. The day was cool & bright an ideal August day for out doors. We reached home at 3.40 having had our lunch by the wayside.

6 Sept Took Wm & drove to the Stony Brook Reservation along the Park way till beyond Turtle pond then up the path I marked the other day & to the Chingapin Chestnut to show it to William: he had seen the nut at the South but never the tree bearing them. Then to top of the cliffs & by various walking stretches about the pond above & below it and then along the Park way to Readville & home.

*Cornus amomum* very plenty fine in one place. Also one shrub not known to me.

64 1912

7 Sept. To Doham Road by the 10. 10  
train on which were C. E. F. & W. F.  
walked first to the Woodwardia  
virginica place & found near  
by plenty Asplenium simulatum  
then cross country to the brook  
where we had lunch, then  
up the brook abit & across  
country to the Woodwardia  
areolata runs where we  
found good specimens and  
also in the woods Asplenium  
rhizophoroides. Then to the  
Big Spring now covered  
with Lenna & then by  
paths & Everett St to Ellis  
Station & took 3.15 for  
home.

8 Sept. Drove to the Pump on Parkway  
of SBK and at 135 pace  
East of it on the Parkway  
& same side as Pump found  
on Rocky ledge the Coriaria cir-  
cinalis that C. E. F. told me  
of yesterday. Day hot & soon  
home again.

10 Sept Walker Deane came 9.35 &  
I met him at station &  
drove to Purgatory via  
Ellis Station. went in by  
path opp the house on  
left, that is the road  
where the cock fight was  
to take place some years  
ago. visited the Big Spring  
& hemlock grove & drove the  
two horses out by the old  
road leading to the opp  
the Forbes house. thence  
along Dedham Road & to  
Elm St & thence to Peconic St  
being forced off Elm St as they  
were laying large water pipes  
in Elm St? Home at 1 o'clock.  
collected hardly a thing, but  
WD took three or four  
specimens.

66 1912

18 Sept Drove with Wm to SBR going  
in by the old road almost  
opposite Mr Frews Driveway  
and to me a new way of  
leaving the Reservation: the  
road ended in a gravel pit,  
that is the heavy cart worn  
track for leaving but our  
woodland road went on down  
till we finally came out at  
the car barns on the Dedham  
Turnpike not far from the  
Reservation Parkway - Hence  
back on same road & down  
further almost to the Hyde  
Park meadows where we came  
to the Parkway & went back  
on it to the pond and beyond  
to see the *Castanea fumula*  
its fruit is abt as when I last  
saw it. Hence back by the road  
on the West side of Parkway &  
coming out at the meadows.  
Took a few things, *Aster spectabilis*  
growing in gravel near the first  
road we were on & almost  
out to the car barns. *Peris arbutifolia*  
var *melanocarpa* which I have  
not often found & *Woodwardia virginica*

22 Sept Sunday. Wm drove me over to the Hemlock Rock swamp as I saw Ernie Williams yesterday, & he told me he found the *Bartsia rodanora* here with me in 1894. as I had no specimen in my Herbarium. I went in search fit and on the NE side of the Snake Bridge and abt 50 feet from it. I found a few specimens at the root of the bushes and in Sphagnum. This was all I saw after searching on both sides of the bridge. Also large leaved *Viola lanceolata* & *Carex fallax* *Drosera rotundifolia* the peduncle to divided or branched into two heads of seeds pods. Came back at one o'clock & putting finds in the press.

**HARVARD RECEIVES  
1917  
\$35,000 IN GIFTS**

\$25,000 is for Graduate Work in Mu-  
seum of Comparative Zoology, and  
\$10,000 for Gray Herbarium.

Cambridge, Oct. 17.—Harvard college has just received and acknowledged a gift of \$25,000 from George A. Bassiz, to be used for the general use and improvement of the museum of comparative zoology.

This gift is only to be used for graduate work, and will enlarge the scope of the museum appreciably.

Another gift of \$10,000 was received from an anonymous friend. This is to be used for rebuilding the central portion of the front of Gray Herbarium.

George Murch  
our farmer & gardener  
died suddenly at 9 am  
Oct 14. 1912: he had  
worked for me twenty two  
years last May.

GEORGE MURCH.

George Murch, a well known resident of the Readville section of Milton, where he had long been employed as gardener on the estate of Dr. George G. Kennedy at Brush Hill road and Blue Hill avenue, died suddenly of heart disease at his home on Monday. Mr. Murch was an expert gardener and farmer. He was in his seventieth year. Mr. Murch was a native of England and was born in Bristol, April 1, 1843, son of James and Anna Murch. He leaves a widow. Funeral services were held Wednesday and the burial was at Fairview cemetery in Hyde Park.

OCTOBER A WARM MONTH.

Sunshine Was Much Above Normal and  
There Was Little Rain.

Unusually warm and pleasant weather prevailed throughout October. The mean temperature of 54.3 degrees was 4.2 degrees above the average for the month, and the highest for October since 1908. Last year it was 49.5 degrees. The highest temperature reached was 81 degrees on the 6th and the minimum for the month was 30 degrees on the 16th. There was much less rain than usual, the total fall of 1.52 inches being 2.61 inches less than the normal amount and the least in October since 1909. In October, 1911, the total was 3.01 inches. A measurable amount of rain fell on eight days and the most in one day was .63 inch on the 24th.

The total rainfall for the ten months of 1912 of 31.22 inches is 7.05 inches less than the average amount, owing to marked deficiencies in February, June, September and October. There was less than the usual relative humidity, the mean for the month of 74.1 per cent being 5.0 per cent less than normal, as compared with 78.0 per cent in October, 1911. There was less than the usual cloudiness and 18 per cent more than the average amount of sunshine. There was less than the average amount of wind and the prevailing direction was west. The maximum velocity for the month was 48 miles per hour from the northwest on the 15th.

L. A. Wells.

Blue Hill Observatory,  
November 1. 1912.

Nov 18. Kelly moved into  
Murch's house, which I  
have repainted & repapered.

Nov 6. with C E F to Arlington to inspect Walter Faxon's new home a hired house on Bartlett Ave: then we walked up the ave a short distance & by a small pond (still with water in it tho season so dry) and into Menotomy Park or Devil's Den as it used to be called, the path kept on to Wren's Orchard across ground for Frank Bolles in the Land of the Soggering. Now: here we had our lunch & then on to Marsh St & in field a fine specimen of the Scotch pine abt 8 ft high; we looked over to the open wide already fields of the Golf Club & turning back went home by same path we had come. There after cup of Tea & cakes we sat 4.15 to Boston ~~few~~ or no birds.

70 1913

Jan 7. One of the Milton Fire Dept  
tells me he saw a large  
flock of wild geese flying  
due South and high in air  
this morning.  
The expected cold wave  
they may have heard of.

#### BLUE HILL 1912 WEATHER

Year Slightly Warmer and Drier Than  
Normal, According to Observatory Sta-  
tistics

Blue Hill Observatory weather statistics  
for 1912 show that the year averaged slightly  
warmer than normal and, like the four  
preceding years, was deficient in precipi-  
tation. The mean temperature of 47.2 de-  
grees was 0.2 degree above the average  
as compared with 47.8 degrees in 1911. The  
winter was unusually cold and nearly normal  
temperatures during the spring and  
summer were followed by a very warm  
autumn.

January was the coldest month in twenty-  
four years, and the long continued cold  
caused the ground to become frozen to a  
depth of five feet in February, a hitherto  
unrecorded depth for frost in this vicinity.  
The highest temperature of the year  
of 69 degrees on June 9 was the highest  
temperature in 64 years with the excep-  
tion of two days in July, 1911, when the  
same temperature was experienced. The  
minimum temperature of the year of 11  
degrees below zero on Jan. 13 was the low-  
est recorded since 1907.

The total precipitation of 40.40 inches  
was 5.58 inches less than the normal  
amount, thus making 1912 the fifth consecutive  
year to be drier than the average.  
In 1911 the total was 44.62 inches and in  
1910 it was 34.27 inches. Marked deficiencies  
in precipitation occurred in February,  
June, September and October. June be-  
ing the driest month of any name on record  
at Blue Hill, the total rainfall being  
only .33 inch. More precipitation occurred  
in December than in any other month, the  
total of 5.73 inches serving to replenish the  
diminished water supply.

There was little wind throughout the year,  
the mean hourly velocity being only slightly  
higher than in 1911 when it was the low-  
est on record. The prevailing wind direction  
was west. Maximum velocities of 65 miles  
per hour were experienced on Feb. 22 and  
Dec. 30. The mean relative humidity was  
slightly higher than usual; there was the  
normal amount of cloudiness and slight  
excess of sunshine. Snow covered the  
ground on 90 days and the total fall was 53  
inches, which is eight inches less than the  
normal amount.

Jan 14 with C E T to Arlington to call  
on W. T. The  $20^{\circ}$  in early  
morning and abt 30 all day  
long. with Indian Summer  
sky and haze. After a  
short stay in the house, we  
walked around the lower  
pond of the Mystic lake: and  
in a little pond hole on East  
side of pond & near old  
cutting of the Middlesex Canal  
found seven Long Sparrows  
rather moping in the tangled  
grass — It is one of W. T.'s  
old haunts for this & other  
song birds. The pond was  
skinned over with thin ice  
and in the middle was one  
white gull and three black  
duck, but not the flocks  
I had expected to see. We  
walked over luncheon while  
strolling on West side of the  
pond, after examining the fish  
way, which I remember to  
have seen full of herring now  
many years ago. At present  
the loweray of the stream below  
the pond has become all

772 1913

the water & makes a rushing current between the ponds. We came back to the village by the Cemetery & after hot tea & cakes & Shakespeare took came home on the #15.

Jan 27 C E T and W F came out but spent the day in doors - I had a severe cold & it rained more or less all day. We discussed the curious weather of this winter.

### SWELLING BUDS IN DANGER

Winter-Kill May Be the Fate of Many Shrubs and Trees—Forsythia and Dandellions Bloom in New Bedford

[From the New Bedford Standard, Jan. 29]

Spring in January, buds swelling, early flowers blooming, and the grass growing green, are among the results of the surprising spell of warm winter weather which New Bedford has been experiencing this season. The probabilities of a severe cold snap, the first of February, horticultural experts say, threaten many shrubs and trees with the danger of winter-kill.

William Keith, superintendent of the T. M. Stetson estate, told the Standard this morning that on the north side of the Thomas M. Stetson estate gate on Ash street, a forsythia has been blooming since shortly after Christmas, and was in bloom this week. He also reports that maple trees are bleeding at cuts and scars—an indication that the sap is running and a very unusual condition in January. A cold snap will raise the bark from the pith (which carries the sap) and endanger the trees with winter-kill.

"Buds of all kinds," Mr. Keith stated, "have swelled to a more or less degree. Unless the weather continues mild throughout the winter, the season will be hard on shrubs."

For twelve years Mr. Keith has kept careful records of the weather in connection with his work. He declares that taking the average of any three months of the year and comparing it with the average of any three months of the same season in other years, the difference is very slight. His records since 1903 shows the following weather conditions:

JAN. 25

1913. Clear, light wind, northwest, high temperature (at 10 o'clock) 42; low, 22.  
 1912. Clear, light northwest wind, high temperature, 18; low, 7.  
 1911. Partly cloudy, light northwest wind, high temperature, 46; low, 23.  
 1910. Clear, light variable winds, mostly northwest to southwest; high temperature 28, low, 10.  
 1909. Partly cloudy; light winds, northwest to west; high, 45; low, 32.  
 1908. Partly cloudy, light winds, northwest to southwest. Blizzard of 15 inches of snow on Jan. 24. High temperature 32; low, 8.  
 1907. Snow, light winds, southeast to northeast. High, 24; low, 3. Thermometer at 13, Jan. 21.  
 1906. Light snow flurries. High wind, north to northeast. High temperature, 29; low, 17.  
 1905. Snow, northeast gale; a blizzard in afternoon and evening.—High, 28; low, 24.  
 1904. Clear, blowy, west wind. High, 20; low, 11.  
 1903. Snow, heavy fall. Light winds, northeast. High temperature, 31; low, 23.

Among the flowers that are reported in blossom are dandelions, tulips, pussy willows, pansies. Apple trees and shrub buds are swelling.

Dr. William G. Branscomb picked a snowdrop in his garden this morning.

### CROCUSES AND SNOWDROPS

But No Ice, Snow or Logging to Speak of About Rutland, Vt.

[From a Rutland (Vt.) despatch in the Burlington News]

The claim in floral catalogues that certain early bulbs will bloom beside a snowbank is demonstrated on the lawn of Dr. Ross E. Smith in this city, where may be seen crocuses and snowdrops, the blossoms looking as fresh as on an ordinary April morning. These bulbs usually blossom out of door at Easter time.

The continued warm weather is causing buds of all the early flowering trees to swell and for weeks "pussy" willows have been in evidence. Not once this season has the thermometer reached the zero point in Rutland and only on four occasions in December and January has the early morning temperature been below 20°.

At no time has the snow been over three inches deep in Rutland and at the present

### JANUARY PHENOMENALLY MILD.

Warmest First Month of Year in 101 Years According to Blue Hill Observatory.

Phenomenally mild weather prevailed throughout January, the month being the warmest of the name in the past 101 years, which is the length of weather observations in this vicinity. The mean temperature of 36.0 degrees was 10.9 degrees above normal and 3.9 degrees higher than the next warmest January, which occurred in 1906. In marked contrast, the mean temperature of January, 1912, was 17.7 degrees, the lowest for 24 years. In the month just closed, the temperature rose above freezing on all but four days and the highest reached was 60 degrees on the 6th. The lowest of the month was 8 degrees on the 9th.

There was frequent, though not heavy, precipitation throughout the month, the total being 3.21 inches, which is .91 inch less than the normal amount and .66 inch less than the total in January, 1912. An appreciable amount fell on 15 days, mostly in the form of rain, and the most in one day was 1.14 inches on the 8th. Two inches of snow fell during the month and this is the smallest snowfall in January on record at Blue Hill with the exception of 1911, when there was only one inch. The normal snowfall for the month is 16 inches and in January, 1912, there were 28 inches.

There was less than the usual relative humidity, the mean for the month being 69.9 per cent. There was 7 per cent. less than the usual amount of sunshine and somewhat more than the average cloudiness. There was more wind than customary and the prevailing direction was southwest, which is unusual in January. The maximum velocity of the month was 68 miles per hour from the south on the 3rd. This was the highest velocity in three years and was an accompaniment of the lowest barometer since November, 1904. The mean barometric pressure for the month, however, was decidedly above normal. At the end of the month there was no ice in the neighboring ponds and no frost in the ground.

L. A. Wells.

## SWELLING BUDS IN DANGER

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1910. Clear, light variable winds, mostly northwest to southwest; high temperature 28; low, 14.

1909. Partly cloudy; light winds, northwest to west; high, 45; low, 32.

1908. Partly cloudy, light winds, northwest to southwest. Blizzard of 15 inches of snow on Jan. 24. High temperature 32; low, 8.

1907. Snow, light winds, southeast to northeast. High, 24; low, 3. Thermometer at 13, Jan. 24.

1906. Light snow flurries. High wind, north to northeast. High temperature, 29; low, 17.

1905. Snow, northeast gale; a blizzard in afternoon and evening. High, 28; low, 24.

1904. Clear, blowy, west wind. High, 20; low, 11.

1903. Snow, heavy fall. Light winds, northeast. High temperature, 31; low, 28.

Among the flowers that are reported in blossom are dandelions, tulips, pussy willows, pansies. Apple trees and shrub buds are swelling.

Dr. William G. Branscomb picked a snowdrop in his garden this morning.

## CROCUSES AND SNOWDROPS

But No Ice, Snow or Logging to Speak of About Rutland, Vt.

[From a Rutland (Vt.) despatch in the Burlington *Newspaper*]

The claim in floral catalogues that certain hardy bulbs will bloom beside a snowbank is demonstrated on the lawn of Dr. Ray E. Smith in this city, where may be seen crocuses and snowdrops, the blossoms looking as fresh as on an ordinary April morning. These bulbs usually blossom out of door at Easter time.

The continued warm weather is causing buds of all the early flowering trees to swell and for weeks "pussy" willows have been in evidence. Not once this season has the thermometer reached the zero point in Rutland and only on four occasions in December and January has the early morning temperature been below 20°.

A snowbank in the snow may have been three inches deep in Rutland and at the present time there is none in the valleys and only an inch on the summit of Mt. Killington. Not a log has yet been moved out of the woods by lumbermen and no ice has been cut.

**LADIES' UP-TIC**  
PERFECT FIT  
Made in  
**I. EPSTEIN**, 1623 BLI  
Tel. 6871

**ALL WORK Promulgated**  
Telephone Miller  
Matthews and  
Mather  
1623 Blue Hill Avenue, New York City

the most in one day was 1.14 inches on the 8th. Two inches of snow fell during the month and this is the smallest snowfall in January on record at Blue Hill with the exception of 1911, when there was only one inch. The normal snowfall for the month is 16 inches and in January, 1912, there were 28 inches.

There was less than the usual relative humidity, the mean for the month being 69.9 per cent. There was 7 per cent. less than the usual amount of sunshine and somewhat more than the average cloudiness. There was more wind than customary and the prevailing direction was southwest, which is unusual in January. The maximum velocity of the month was 68 miles per hour from the south on the 3rd. This was the highest velocity in three years and was an accompaniment of the lowest barometer since November, 1904. The mean barometric pressure for the month, however, was decidedly above normal. At the end of the month there was no ice in the neighboring ponds and no frost in the ground.

L. A. Wells.

74 1913

13 March. Hal & I went took the 9:57  
train to Lexington. met ~~Mr~~  
Walter Faxon & he showed  
us the house in Lexington he  
is to move into March 28.  
It is near the old Hayes  
country place on what  
is called Duke Hill -  
Day dreary & cold but  
Blue Birds singing  
Back to Boston by one  
o'clock.

Apr. 1. To Lexington on the 9:51 train with C. E. T. to call on W. F. in his new quarters 4 Upland Ave: we found him in a very pleasant well built house. The day was so cold & windy we could not be drawn from the fireside, but sat and talked till 12:30 when we had a fine lunch of Beefsteak, mashed Potatoes, Sherry, apple pie & tea in honor of our host in New Quarters: we ventured out at 3 o'clock but only to walk up Gram's Hill a steep limestone close behind the house, a hill of 350 feet with a small pond on top fit. We got the 4:02 train home.

76 1913

*Picea mariana*

Apr 2 when I drove to the station today I saw the Black Spruce by the Neponset meadow lane had fallen: the Westerly gales had been too much for it, and perhaps it felt the loss of a willow and an Elm recently cut down, which had long protected it. I got a specimen from the top of the tree & pressed it after boiling 10 minutes in water.

The Red Spruce still keeps it place, whether one or both these trees can be wild ~~and not~~ or planted I am unable to say —

Apr 4. NE wind & cloud all day, so we did not take the walk to Lexington to Waverley as planned.

Pm I walked to the top of Blue & around the circle there measured distance by my Pedometer two and one half miles, following the path, & the distance from our front door & return to same point. Time One hour and one minute.

MARCH MILD AND WET.

Vegetation Two Weeks More Advanced  
Than Usual According to Blue Hill  
Estimate. 1913

The weather throughout March was unusually mild and there were frequent rains. The mean temperature of 39.6 degrees was 6.1 degrees above normal and the highest in March since 1903. Last year it was 32.3 degrees. The temperature rose above freezing on all but two days and the highest reached was 69 degrees on the 25th. The lowest of the month was 4 degrees on the 8th. The total precipitation of 5.32 inches was .98 inch more than the average amount and the most in March since 1906. In March, 1912, the total was 5.26 inches. A measurable quantity of rain or snow fell on 16 days and the most in one day was 1.05 on the 27th. Two inches of snow fell during the month as compared with 11 inches in March, 1912.

The mean relative humidity of 69.6 per cent. was 2.0 per cent. less than normal, while last year the mean for the month was 68.2 per cent. There was slightly more than the usual cloudiness and 3 per cent. less than the average amount of sunshine. There was more wind than usual and the prevailing direction was west. The maximum velocity of the month was 64 miles per hour from the south on the 27th and there were gales on four other days. Thunder storms occurred on four days, the most on record for March. Ice disappeared from the neighboring ponds on the 14th, the earliest date since 1903. It is estimated that vegetation in this vicinity is two weeks more advanced than usual.

L. A. Wells.

Blue Hill Observatory.

April 6 Sunday  
Walter Deane &  
Wm Trelease  
dined with us.

Apr 4. The wind & cloud all day, so we did not take the walk for Lexington to Waverley as planned.

PM I walked to the top of Blue & around the circle there measured distance by my Pedometer two and one half miles, following the path; & the distance from our front door & return to same point. Time One hour and five minutes.

The mean relative humidity of 69.6 per cent. was 2.0 per cent. less than normal, while last year the mean for the month was 68.2 per cent. There was slightly more than the usual cloudiness and 3 per cent. less than the average amount of sunshine. There was more wind than usual and the prevailing direction was west. The maximum velocity of the month was 64 miles per hour from the south on the 27th and there were gales on four other days. Thunder storms occurred on four days, the most on record for March. Ice disappeared from the neighboring ponds on the 14th, the earliest date since 1903. It is estimated that vegetation in this vicinity is two weeks more advanced than usual.

21 JULY 2004

April 6 Sunday  
Walter Deane &  
Wm Tielease  
dined with us.

22 April 1913. C. S. F. & W. F. came down  
on the 7:55 & we walked  
to the Bloodroot wall opposite  
Pecumt St. on Elm St. The  
place has been bought by a  
Mr Lewis & he has made  
violent changes in pasture  
wood & meadow. Worst  
of all the ~~beautiful~~ cold  
Spring was a little walled  
in hole with a bit of  
water in it instead of the  
handsome meadow Spring  
of a few years ago.

I thought of my father's  
quoting a Scotch proverb  
"Doubt insult the Spring".  
Really I was heart broken  
and the finding a few  
Bloodroot blossoms on the  
foundation stones of the  
old pasture wall did not  
help me much.

This dashes away one of  
the most beautiful meadows  
in New England.

We walked thro. Pecumt St  
took the electric cars home  
to our half pasture which  
with M. K. & K. and Radul.

The generous gift of \$30,000 from  
George R. White for its laboratory  
calls attention to the effective work in  
a very quiet fashion of the Gray her-  
barium at Harvard.

79

24 April 1913

with C. E. F. by the 9.57 train

to Lexington: W. F. at the station  
we went first to his house & then  
walked to the Paint Mill Hill &  
had our lunch under the big  
horn lock tree. Much cutting of wood  
beyond the little brook caused us  
to turn back & come again to  
W. F.'s house by the same road  
we had gone out. The day  
was hazy & very warm in feeling  
tho the Draggotts. The was 76°  
at 3 o'clock. Saw very few  
almost no birds and were  
sorry to see so much chazege  
going on in all directions.  
Home on 4.02 for Lexington.

80 1913 Boyford.

26 apr with Mildred by 12.10 to Bas-  
gate: found the Bloodroot  
in fine flower. Had a cup of  
tea at the Inn & Norbry  
undertook to fetch us to the  
train at 2.45 in his new  
auto, but it backed going  
down the hill near the house  
& we tumbled out hurried  
hastened & ran to the station  
but were too late. The train  
rolled on to Danvers where  
we expected to call on Miss Page  
& we after waiting till 3.50  
took train for Haverhill &  
reached Boston 5.40.  
Sorry enough not to have  
succeeded in our wish to  
see dear Miss Page.

1913

81

1 May with C. E. 7 to Concord by the 9.57  
train. Beautiful day, walked  
via Nine acre corner to White  
Pond, hoping to find an Amel-  
anchier that C. E. 7 found there  
years ago, and noted now  
a propos of Wiegand's visit  
yesterday to look over the  
groups at the Arboretum.  
But so much deforestation has  
been done we had poor luck  
in finding just what C. E. 7 wanted,  
but brought back some  
specimens of the new *laevis*  
and the new *stolonifera*. Also  
in the dry exposed hollow  
where the trees were pretty  
much cut away was  
*Oryzopsis pungens* of which  
I took specimen. There was  
one large caespitose tuft of it.  
Walked back to the village  
had cup of tea in the Bakery  
and I called on Lulu before  
we took the 4.20 train  
Pedometer distance 8 miles.

82 1913

5 May Monday. By 9.51 train with  
C. & F. to Lexington where we  
were joined by Dr. Tyler  
and all walked to Shaker  
Glen in Woburn: going over  
the ridge back of Mr. Taxon's  
house & thence to the Trotting  
Track where a few horses  
were on the  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile track.  
Alongside the fence were  
two splendid patches of Rhodora.  
We kept on to the Glen &  
had luncheon under a large  
hemlock on the edge of the  
rocky ravine with the brook  
below us. Found *Anemone*  
*quinquefolia* wood with 8  
sepals. After going almost  
to the South end of the Ravine  
we came back some ways  
and edging up the steep hill  
reached the highway near "the"  
Breck house, a large & well  
appointed Farm house, known  
to many who visit the glen.  
Here we walked quarter of a  
mile to the Lexington town line  
& took electric for Lexington.  
The day was very warm.

The Boston official heat being  $78^{\circ}$  at 2 PM. One of the sights was a beautiful Scarlet Tanager which came to a limb ~~to~~ sat in plain view for some minutes. and the Phoebe nest with 3 eggs in it on the under side of crack in the ledge, just the way the Phoebe must have built their nest before the white man landed on these shores.

84 1913

10 May

C. E. 7 & I by 8.54 train to Ayer  
expecting to meet W. T. and  
Mr Goodspeed the book seller  
in Auto at the Ayer station.  
Mr G was to pilot us to  
some large pines in Shirley.

C E 7 & I waited at the station  
fr. 10.20 to 11.50 & then started  
to walk to the region of  
Molpus brook; we were  
abt a mile on our course  
when the auto came after  
us, having been delayed by  
a "fire burst" so we got  
in & all proceeded abt a  
mile further to a saw mill  
already engaged in sawing  
up the pine in the area  
we were in search of.  
A pleasant voiced engineer  
of the steam saw mill put  
us on the track and after  
crossing Molpus brook by  
near the mill we kept to  
right hand road and  
over five bridges, as the  
engineer repeated to us  
and always taking right  
hand turn in a wench of

about 10 to 15 minutes we were in the pine area, we found only two large trees one nine (9) feet 2 inches & the other nearer the brook 11 feet 5 in, both straight & fine specimens of the timber pine: the 11.5 specimen is the largest timber pine we have yet measured for the 11 ft 6 in at Rindge N.H. was a Bull Pine near the School house corner. We came back to the saw mill and walked the highway to Shirley centre and met Mr Goodspeed coming back for us & were soon at his bungalow where his wife had ready for us a nice cup of coffee. C. E. T. found *Viburnum opulus* wild by one of the five bridges. Day was phenomenally raw & cold, North west wind & abt 41° of the ther. all day, but our brick walk and very little auto rides kept us all comfortable.

86 1913

Monday C.E.T. came 9.55 train, Walter  
7 & May was detained at home  
12 because his "farmer" had  
come to help plant the garden.  
We took Electric car to Pleasant  
St Canton and at Reservoir  
Fond C.E.T. got *Salix nigra*  
for the Arboretum: Then  
we went by a new road to  
the Wampatuck Golf Club  
intending to come out at  
Indian Pond on Goughlon  
Turnpike, we had lunch  
by the roadside, but we  
kept too steadily to each  
other right hand turning  
finally emerged near a  
farm house where the  
good woman told us we  
were on Pleasant St again  
and abt two miles from  
Goughlon so we came  
back along Pleasant St  
stopping Electrics for home.

14 May I went by the 9.59 train on the Lynchburg & R.R. to Stony Brook to collect the white flowers so conspicuous in the meadows. All the flowers are double but for the foliage it appears to be *Cardamine pratensis* & *Draba* (who has been here this Wednesday afternoon) tells me Austin his son had found it in the Kendall Green brook within a mile or two of the present station.

Also on some rocks in the wet calcareous rear the S. B. station was *Carex reflexa* & on the bank of the brook <sup>on the</sup> (Malthead side) was *Carex stolonifera* or something that might suggest it, as also *Salix nigra*. Left S. B. at 12.43 & to Readville by the 2.09 train —

## Storm Brook station

20 May. with C. E. T. 9.57 train to Lexington had an hour with W. F. and then took car for Waltham; at end of route walked to Storm Brook via Weston St. Had our lunch in pasture by roadside & then in the rocky muddy cow pasture showed C. E. T. W. F. the *Cardamine pratensis*, looked in vain for any of the *Carex deflexa* of which I left a dozen or more tufts on the ledgy rock but as the cows invaded the place just as we were leaving & evidently came there for what they could find edible, I am convinced they have eaten on *Carex deflexa*. Got some *Cardamine Pensylvanica* & on the bridge over brook *Salix nigra* & the *Cotinus* ~~plast~~ mule. Then we walked some three miles to Roberts station by the road on the Weston side of the

brook & bringing us en route  
very near to Riverside & at  
the foot of Doublet Hill.  
We came home by the 4 o'clock  
by Roberts station & through  
Watertown. Day fair fine

21 May. Having in mind my  
yesterday's disappointment  
I went this morning to look at  
the *Carex deflexa* Rock  
at the Spring on Hillside St  
in the Blue Hill Reservation.  
Four tufts only could I  
find: I left them untouched  
and if not disturbed I  
suppose they will dry up  
& disappear under the  
hot sun of some June day.  
Next year I much seek  
them again in the Stony  
Brook cow pasture before  
the cows are let out for  
their first Spring nibble —

90

1913

Dennis McCarthy.

23 May Took Dennis in limousine  
to Harvard Sq to the Infirmary  
Hospital on Garden St at  
the Belmont line, and agreed  
to be responsible for the  
expense for four weeks at  
ten dollars per week and at  
the end of that time it is expected  
he can have a place in the  
State Hospital free of charge.  
Telephone Belmont 430.  
Matron Miss Simpson.  
address 799 Concord Ave  
Belmont Branch Boston B.

Geo. Crocker: 23 May 1913  
heard today from Harry Sprague  
of Geo. Crocker's serious illness  
beginning with convulsions at  
2 o'clock last Tuesday morning.

26 May George died at 6 P.M.

CROCKER—In Cohasset, Mass., May 26th. George  
Glover Crocker, 69 yrs. Services at his home  
in Cohasset, Thursday, May 20th, at 2:15 P. M.  
Special cars on train leaving South Station, 12:40  
Returning at 3:34, due in Boston, 4:20  
P. M.

PAGE—At Danvers, May 27th. Miss Anne L.  
Page, in the 85th year of her age. Funeral ser-  
vices at 10:30 A. M. at First Church, May  
20th, at 3:15 P. M. Train leaving North Station  
at 2:05 will be met at Salem by special electric  
for Danvers.

26 May. On 9.51 to Concord with C. E. T.  
and W. T. joined us at Lexington.  
We walked back on the RR  
and climbed up high bank to  
reach Concord Cemetery.  
at the RR fence found a  
fine bush of *Coronis stolonifera*  
& took specimens: then by  
cart path to hill at rear  
of the Cemetery where we  
found *Polygonum* *Droopingis*  
in a place W. T. has long  
known: then thro' the  
cemetery past *Emerson* &  
Horeau graves & on to  
Sam Hoars pond, in Fairyland  
a part of the woods near Wadsworth.  
Here we sat down to our  
lunch in full sight of a  
nesting place of the Brown  
Creper, we saw both the  
male & female go back &  
forth to the nest, no doubt  
feeding the young ones. The  
nest was situated from the  
broken bark of an old but  
not large white oak: we  
also went after lunch by  
water east to a pasture

nest W<sup>t</sup> said had 15 eggs: we found the place & the setting bird flew off the nest: it contained 11 eggs & W<sup>t</sup> wondered what had happened to the others.

As W<sup>t</sup> knew of another Brown Creeper nest near Monroe Station and as we all agreed it would be a fine thing to find two Brown Creeper nest the same day, we walked back to Concord Village & took the ~~to~~ two o'clock car for Lexington via Bedford and were at Monroe Station at 2.50: thence by cart path eastwardly thro' the salt lands of the Breck Robinson Horse Company and in about twenty minutes were at the place & by this time the nest was in the loosened bark of a rather small black oak. By standing on a stump root could look in & see in the midst of moss & one egg in the others covered.

right

We walked back to the RR Station  
& got 4.02 to Boston  
after one of our pleasantest  
walks.

31 May The record for May 14, 1912  
- will do for today, as we  
three went over the same  
road, & took the 4.17 train  
to Boston. Day very fine.  
I did not however "check"  
the distance by my Pedometer:  
I dropped it on the floor abt  
a week ago & must have it  
fixed before again using it.

June 2 Letter of Mr A K Buck from  
Rostock Germany.

94 1913

3 Aug. Day very brilliant with  
fresh South wind.

C.E.T. came out on the 9.35  
train, but Walter had gone  
to Bellingham today in an  
auto with Dr. Tyler of Lexington.  
We took electric to Pleasant  
St Canton & at Reservoir  
Pond took good *Salix alba*  
~~the nigra~~ in young fruit.  
We walked in to the  
Wampatuck Golf Club  
house & an attendant told  
us the road went thro'  
to Shoughton Turnpike, a  
statement we proved true  
in about twenty minutes.  
There we walk so on the  
Turnpike by the very wet  
path into Indian Pond,  
found no *Calla palestini*  
which used to be abundant  
there & finally landed at  
Sissors Mill Brook just  
at the Shoughton & Canton  
boundary line; here we  
read & stalked an gazet  
on the meadow. The  
dweller house has been  
burned, the barn alone intact.

We walked back 3 miles to  
Pitka'sog car for home at  
3.25. By the wall on  
Blue Hill we took a fine  
*Ornithogalum umbellatum*  
new to our land.

96 1913

June 7 CEF & Mo Lexington 9.57 train.  
After a long series of cool  
days this began warm  
ther 87° on Walter Saxon's  
Praga: we remained in  
rooms till 12 o'clock & then  
"out for a walk": meeting  
Dr Piper a young Lex. Doctor  
he told us of *Primula* "mos-  
chata" in the ditchy brook  
opp Parker St. on the  
Concord Road. so went &  
found it, a <sup>more</sup> crowded  
fine bunches of vigorous  
plant, with very few fls.  
an immigrant from the West.  
by reaching down the bank  
into the cool water & black  
soft mud I got three or  
four specimens, but I guess  
he <sup>the</sup> may be easier had  
latter on. Then we continued  
to the lane with big pine  
on right & fine white oak  
on left in the field: here  
we sat down for lunch under  
the oak. This is a tree we  
measured some time ago  
but W. F. enchanted with its  
fine appearance this year

would put the tape on it again:  
its girth 10ft 3 inches  
spread 92 feet.

not the biggest tree, but a  
fine spread & no dead wood:  
just in the prime of its years.

There came a low growl  
of thunder which my ears  
not only heard but interpreted  
and not exactly with haste  
but with regular footsteps  
we followed round the  
swamp which we had hoped  
to explore & with due haste  
(later with undue haste)  
we reached ~~the~~ the house as  
the first drops fell — but  
none too soon for a violent  
tempest, with rain, hail and  
lightning beat upon the house  
in great shape: we watched it  
& on somewhat of a cessation  
we reached the station for the  
& elk train, which was 20m. late.  
On arrival at Readville met  
Prof Emerton & Mr Briggs a  
young botanist with him:  
they had walked from Moose  
Pn, the storm having broken up  
service on the Canton Electrics.

98 1913.

9 June

Between 4 & 6 walked on Blue Hill Reservation by Chestnut Run Path & Crossman's Road (the old Crossman house has been torn down) & home by Canton Ave.

Never saw the Mosquitos so many & so ravenous.

Day, cloudy, warm & no wind.

Medfield:

10 June

C. E. F. & A. F. came to Leckham where I found them & we took the 10.07 car for Medfield. Rode to Dwight St. in Millis & then walked back to the Moon Hill Road after a short diversion to the Concord Road, worth doing out leading directly back to the village. We have soon got on the Moon Hill Road & had our lunch at the main farm by the little Hill Pond Brook. One large patch of yellow buttercup in the middle of the little pond after lunch we walked by

the farm road & sat quite a  
piece back to the edge of the  
woods, towards Moon Hill, but  
only a little was fresh towards  
the path. I picked some very  
fine *Leucothoe racemosa*.

Back to the Moon Hill Road  
& to Medfield village by the  
long straight hot high road.

The road thro' the wood  
was as fresh & beautiful as  
ever, as fine a wood walk  
as I know & the Big Pines  
stand erect & fine as when  
Mr Whorf first showed  
them to us.

We got 3 o'clock car to  
Dedham and the 4.14 train  
to Boston: this train having  
last year given up stopping  
at Readville I kept on to  
Hyde Park where Wm met me.

100 1913

24 June Lexington, C. E. T. & by the  
Electives to Sullivan Square.  
W. T. was waiting at home  
for us we soon set out for  
the Swamp, passing the  
*Mimulus* place where the  
yellow flowers would be  
very conspicuous with their  
fewer leaves: it's a fine  
ditch plant. We went  
into the swamp by the  
swimming tank for dogs who  
can swim: a sign notifies  
the public it is ~~over~~ 11 feet  
deep: we found *Ashley*  
*Smilacina* & *Clintonia*  
& *Smilacium*: had our  
lunch at foot of dry stump  
& then out by same path as  
we entered: the day was  
rapidly getting hot & clouds  
looked threatening, so we took  
the Electives back via Harvard  
Square & as it was Rachel's  
Recovery day we call on them  
Fortunately no other callers  
came at same moment so  
Sinclair & Rachel served us  
Holly & Ginger Ale.

28 June. had auto at front door at 8.45  
drove to Dedham RR Station  
for C. 27 at 9.31. W. Taxon  
did not come as he is busy  
in the Lexington swamp with the  
Brewster Warblers there breeding.  
We autoed to Medfield &  
Mr & Mrs Brew (C. W.) met us  
at corner Causeway St &  
Electric car line. Went in  
autos to wood road on  
Causeway St, there left the  
autos, put on Rubber Boots  
and with Mr & Mrs Brew as  
guides took cart road into  
the swamp. Did not take  
the first right hand road  
but kept on to the point  
where we expected to use  
rubber boot at the brook.  
here a good bridge had been  
built & a very few steps  
beyond we found the first  
Rhododendron, & soon some  
very large patches. but it  
was off year for flowering  
and we were too early any  
way. I got two specimens  
in time for date location

and we counted perhaps 20 or 30 in but so we shall have to go later. we did not go more than say 200 ft beyond the bridge & the larger part of the growth was to our left hand rather than right.

We had no difficulty in finding the bridge coming back thanks to Mr Davis wood craft. He had not been there for several years. We all came out to the auto & after bidding the news ad bye we took road to East Walpole & on Coney St the main road to Sharon came to Mr Taft's new house in say one mile to East Walpole & just within Sharon line. The house is not yet finished and there is an extensive arboretum & gardens: Maltons are his specialty the sold some very fine ones last year. We reached home via Sharon - Canson at 1 o'clock for lunch & then ran back to his garden -

**Black Snake Bit Veteran.**  
GLOUCESTER July 25.—Edward Knight, a veteran of the Civil War and one of the original minutemen, killed a large black snake at Vivian's pasture. He received a bad bite in the back of the hand.

**381 THE PENALTY.** 1913  
From the N. Y. Tribune.  
Ours is a degenerate age—shocking dances, shameless clothes, risky songs, outrageous shows, and perfectly atrocious and infernal fiction—and many contend that the race is heading straight for the deminuteness of bow-wows.

**NEW HEAD OF THE OBSERVATORY.**  
Alexander G. McAdie of San Francisco to Become Director at Blue Hill.

80 BI

BURL  
black be  
the fisc  
as com  
year, sc  
today, &  
same t  
against  
was pa  
the 12 m

OFFICE OF THE  
BOARD OF SELECTMEN  
MILTON, MASS.

**NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNER.**

You are hereby required on or before Dec. 1, 1913, to destroy the gypsy and brown tail moths on your property in this town.

This notification is in accordance with Chapter 381, Acts of 1905, as amended by Chapter 268, Acts of 1906, which requires cities and towns to destroy the eggs, caterpillars, pupae and nests of the gypsy and brown tail moths under heavy penalty for failure to comply with the provisions of the law.

If a property owner fails to destroy such eggs, caterpillars, pupae and nests, then the city or town is required to destroy the same, and the cost of the work, in whole or in part, according to the value of the land, is assessed upon and becomes a lien on the land. (See Section 6, Chapter 381, on reverse.)

The selectmen ask owners and tenants to co-operate with the town in its work on highways and other public grounds by doing effective work on their premises. Citizens who have cleaned their premises of the moths, but find their trees endangered by the neglect of owners of adjoining estates should make complaint to the selectmen. The infestation of a residential neighborhood by the neglect of a few will not be tolerated.

The eggs of the gypsy moth should be destroyed at once with creosote. They should never be scraped off the object on which they are laid. Careful search should be made for gypsy moth egg clusters, not only on trees but also on house walls, stone walls, fences and in rubbish heaps, etc. Trees in which cavities occur and which it is not desirable to cut should have the cavities turned or cemented. This is important. The present and future cost of combating this insect can be greatly reduced by cutting and burning worthless brush, hollow trees, etc. A few trees well cared for are more valuable to the property owner and the community than a large number of neglected trees.

The nests of the brown tail moth should be cut from the trees, carefully collected and burned in a stove or furnace.

We cannot express too strongly the necessity for continuing the energetic work against these pests, and we earnestly recommend that you entrust the care of your property to the Local Superintendent during the ensuing year. Should you prefer to take care of your own property, kindly notify the Local Superintendent to that effect. (Box 43, Milton, Mass.)

If no reply is received before December 2nd, 1913, it will be assumed that you wish the Local Superintendent to do whatever is necessary on your premises until November 1st, 1914.

Full instructions as to best methods of work against the moths may be obtained from the Local Superintendent, Nathaniel T. Kidder, Box 43, Milton, Mass., or from the State Forester, Room 1009, 6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Work done by contractors should be inspected and approved by the Local Superintendent before payment for the same is made.

HENRY H. BARNES,  
MAURICE A. DUFFY,  
GEORGE R. KATON,  
Selectmen.

Nov. 1, 1913.

Adie, at present head of the weather bureau in is been appointed director of the observatory by Harvard University by Professor Rotch, will come to Blue Hill member, L. A. Wells, charge at the observatory Rotch's death a little ago, is to retire, one of the most noted the country. He was Harvard in '85, and 0 years in the government to Clark University a few years there federal weather bureau in Washington, New Francisco, being in a post eighteen years, extensively on meteorol It is expected that he work at Harvard that by the late Professor

**Black Snake Bit Veteran.**

GLoucester, July 25.—Edward Knight, a veteran of the Civil War and one of the original minutemen, killed a large black snake at Vivian's pasture, but received a bad bite in the back of the hand.

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[CHAPTER 381, ACTS OF 1905, AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER 268, ACTS OF 1906.]

**AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR SUPPRESSING THE GYPSY AND BROWN TAIL MOTHS.**

**SECTION 6.** The mayor of every city and the selectmen of every town shall, on or before the first day of November in each year, and at such other times as he or they shall see fit, or as the state superintendent may order, cause a notice to be sent to the owner or owners, so far as can be ascertained, of every parcel of land therein which is infested with said moths; or, if such notification appears to be impracticable, then by posting such notice on said parcels of land, requiring that the eggs, caterpillars, pupae and nests of said moths shall be destroyed within a time specified in the notice.

When, in the opinion of the mayor or selectmen, the cost of destroying such eggs, caterpillars, pupae and nests on lands contiguous and held under one ownership in a city or town shall exceed one half of one per cent. of the assessed value of said lands, then a part of said premises on which said eggs, caterpillars, pupae or nests shall be destroyed may be designated in such notice, and such requirement shall not apply to the remainder of said premises. The mayor or selectmen may designate the manner in which such work shall be done, but all work done under this section shall be subject to the approval of the state superintendent.

If the owner or owners shall fail to destroy such eggs, caterpillars, pupae or nests in accordance with the requirements of the said notice, then the city or town, acting by the public officer or board of such city or town designated or appointed as aforesaid, shall, subject to the approval of the said superintendent, destroy the same, and the amount actually expended thereon, not exceeding one half of one per cent. of the assessed valuation of said lands, as heretofore specified in this section, shall be assessed upon the said lands; and such an amount in addition as shall be required shall be apportioned between the city or town and the Commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of section four of this act. The amounts to be assessed upon private estate as herein provided shall be assessed and collected, and shall be a lien on said estates, in the same manner and with the same effect as is provided in the case of assessments for street watering.

**3 July THE PENALTY. 1913**

From the N. Y. Tribune  
Ours is a degenerate age—shocking  
dances, shameless clothes, risky songs,  
outrageous shows, and perfectly atrocious  
and infernal fiction—and many contend  
that the ~~best~~ <sup>best</sup> ~~straight~~ <sup>straight</sup> for the

**NEW HEAD OF THE OBSERVATORY.**

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## 80 BLACK BEARS KILLED IN VERMONT

BUHLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 7.—Eighty black bears were killed in Vermont during the fiscal year which closed on July 1 last, as compared with 60 for the preceding year, according to an announcement made today by State Auditor Graham. In the same time 81 bay lynx were killed, as against 120 for the previous year. Bounty was paid on 27,000 hedge hogs killed during the 12 months up to July 1.

**THE PENALTY.**

—From the N. Y. Tribune.

Ours is a degenerate age—shocking dances, shameless clothes, risky songs, outrageous shows, and perfectly atrocious sports. The public, however, may contend that the race is heading straight for the deminimontion of bow-wows.

But personally we are far less hopeful. For we have often conned the pages of history, and they prove only too pitilessly what fate has in store for us unless we revise the evil tenor of our way.

Have your fling! Go it! Be merry while ye may! But rest assured that you are preparing such a hideous, nauseating, abominable and utterly soul-destroying pestilence of Puritanism as your eyes have never seen!

## NEW EXCISE LAW HITS

### WOMEN AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The new excise law of the District of Columbia passed by Congress last session went into effect July 1, and there was a noticeable falling off in attendance at summer gardens.

The law is somewhat of a novelty in excise regulation.

It provides that women shall not be served except in restaurants, and a woman unaccompanied cannot get any liquor refreshments, even in a restaurant.

Boys under 18 years old were not permitted to drink liquors or anything else in a place where liquor was sold. Strictly carried out, this measure prevents a female or a minor even from entering a grocery store where liquor is sold.

Formerly clubs remained open all night. Now the clubs will close at 1 a.m. Under the old law the drinking places opened at 4 o'clock in the morning. Now everybody will have to go dry until 7.

Under the new law hotels and clubs cannot serve strong drinks of any kind even to their guests on Sunday.

## NEW HEAD OF THE OBSERVATORY.

Alexander G. McAdie of San Francisco to Become Director at Blue Hill.

Alexander G. McAdie, at present head of the United States weather bureau in San Francisco, has been appointed director of Blue Hill Observatory and Professor of Meteorology by Harvard University, to which the observatory was bequeathed by Professor Rotch. The new director will come to Blue Hill probably in September. L. A. Wells, who has been in charge at the observatory since Professor Rotch's death a little more than a year ago, is to retire.

Mr. McAdie is one of the most noted meteorologists in the country. He was graduated from Harvard in '85, and after spending two years in the government service, went to Clark University at Worcester. After a few years there he entered the Federal weather bureau and has served in Washington, New Orleans and San Francisco, being in San Francisco the past eighteen years. He has written extensively on meteorological subjects. It is expected that he will take up the work at Harvard that was conducted by the late Professor Rotch.



8 July yesterday my sister Lulu's 63<sup>rd</sup>  
birthday. I visited her at  
Concord, joined her in lunch  
& said till the 3.53 train: She  
told me about Emerson's  
friend & protege Newcomb  
whose portrait is in the 8<sup>th</sup> vol  
of Emerson's Journal & who was  
a distant cousin of Florence  
Holland. Coming home I  
saw on the RR track near  
Biller Crossing a strange looking  
flower so this morning I took  
the 8 o'clock train to Boston  
and the 8.59 to the crossing &  
the flower was Desmodium  
Concinse a fine specimen.  
I came back to town on  
the 9.25 with the flower &  
Scirpus atrocaeruleus & got  
the 9.30 car at Mattapan &  
so home in three hours from  
the time I left the house.  
Day a beautiful summer  
memory.

16 July Wednesday. Set off by the 9.35 train to Manchester. Mr Boyle the stable keeper recommended by Mr Green had team & boy ready to take us to Mr Young the Bee Wazzer. He joined us at his house on the Gloucester Road. Drove about 3 miles to the boundary line between M. and Gloucester & in another mile reached a cross road where we turned towards West Gloucester & followed among the rocks & ledges for a few hundred feet: here we left the team & followed by a path or trail (not made for teams) & went in some quarter of a mile & then Mr Young branched off on either side while we waited on the path: here I found our first specimen a young bush about 3 ft high & bearing no more than leaves. Soon Mr Young joined us not having seen any, so we

went out on the Rocky cart road among glacial boulders & Mr. Young went down again into the swamp in a place a little west of the former trail.

He was out about ten minutes & he had again bearing one magnolia flower & we joined him for further exploration. We found here five shrubs in flower & past flower & took specimens. We also found *Habenaria blepharophylla* in beautiful white blossom. We came out of the swamp into the road farther up the hillside of rocks. We walked down to the team & turned off at the West Gloucester road, a shale road not very sunny. We sent the team back & we walked by that road to the West Gloucester RR station, having our meal lunch under a tree a little off the road. Train for B at 2:56 & I got 4, 41 to Rendeville. The magnolia will soon be exterminated in this swamp.

108 1913

3 Aug. Harry Mrs. Tracy have taken the referee's house for a few weeks: I called this morning & took Harry & me. We measured the Atherton Elm by tape just below the sticky band around the tree; made it 13.5 ft 7 in. around. I measured the same tree some time ago & the record is in one of those dear old vols. We drove thru Col Russell's place & back home. Day very warm —

5 Aug C 87 I to Lexington by electrics & had our lunch with W. T. in his dining room at 12 o'clock. Then to walk along the buck road after having seen & approved his garden: the *Silene sempervirens* that I had pulled up with a well-saved taproot is doing finely; its leaves making a fine show, while we only not find one plant on the rocky hillside of Lincoln Road: we came back to the 4.17 train home.

The Columbus Day tramp of the Field and Forest Club was enlivened by a number of incidents, the brilliancy of the weather and the delightful views.

**Columbus Day** A huge rattler coiled himself and rattled, and was the focusing point of half a dozen cameras. There are but few who realize the quality of the cross-country walking in the Blue Hill Reservation. Rattlesnake, which can be gained with only a few dozen yards of real road walking, is the hill that gives the most in point of view for the labor of ascending it. The landscape is land and water in fairly equal proportions and the contrasts on the opposite sides of the horizon are most remarkable. There is a rock slide of a hundred feet and more in vertical height that is a fair sample of the White Mountain work, while above the rambler at its foot the castle of Rattlesnake tower in real majesty. Rattle Rock is a little Chocorua, and the descent of its almost vertical side is a scramble that suggests the Six Husbands or Huntington Kaylne. Then there are the scars of Sassamon Notch, a fern garden of exceeding beauty and a riprap of prisms broken from the cliffs above. The top of Chickatawbut is now civilized; it has been sandpapered and smooth paths lead up on two of its sides. It divides with Great Blue the honors of the reservation, and many are the parties that now find its summit a delightful picnicking place.

At this season of the year there are few amputations, they are filled with color than the side of Chickatawbut, looking to the old Glover place. Here is good lunching place, for, unlike the rest of the pumps in the reservation, this one never runs dry. Unless one can strike the swath cut up buck he is likely to encounter the scrub for which this hill has always been famous, but at the summit running to the west is a general clearing of the bushes that makes the tramp to the foot of Tucker a rapid and easy one, and even the roughness of the last-named hill has been much smoothed away. The southern view from Tucker remains easily the best autumn prospect in the whole range, for the country is well disposed and the trees of kinds that lend themselves to brilliant fall decorations.

The striking thing observed on Monday's walk was the number of persons who are availing themselves of this great recreation ground for the people. It is the season of chestnuts, and many of the younger contestants were bent on collecting them, and indeed everywhere the amateurs were seduced by the beauty of the brown nuts to poke about and get them. The distribution of the racquets is an interesting fact which shows that the competition is coming to its own. Rattle Crane is so well known and so easy of access that it is rare not to find some one in possession of it on the way thither. In the valley at its foot, children's calls were heard, and on the farther side of Chickatawbut were a dozen picturesque forms scattered about the slopes. Along Administration road half a dozen parties were sauntering, and on the top of Chickatawbut a dozen or more had pre-empted the minor summit for a dining-room. Braintree pass had a dozen and more wandering about, half a dozen came through from the Monatquod side of the forest, and from the administration buildings on to the path to Wild Cat Notch there were groups of saunterers every hundred yards. The notch path itself, being a thoroughfare to Hoosac Whistleback, was quite filled with a procession, while all the adjacent woods sprouted chestnut trees. The Eliot Bridge was a boulevard with at least one couple a minute, while the top of Great Blue had its customary holiday hundreds. Such use of the park system is most gratifying evidence of the fitness of the reservations for the needs of the people.

#### MORAL TURPITUDE

The interpretation that has been given to the immigration act in the case of Mrs. Pankhurst seems to impart to that instrument a flexibility equal to that of the Mexican constitution. The diametrically opposing comments that the action of the national authorities has called forth would indicate either that its terms were very vague and confusing, or that the law was one to be applied or suspended according to the judgment or the desires of those administering it. But the words of the act are very plain. It excludes all persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude." Moreover, "no person who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting of any officer of the United States or of any organized government because of his official character shall be permitted to enter the United States."

It is apparently not a question of expediency but of law that is involved, yet quite as apparently law has been sacrificed to supposed expediency. The situation has seemed to turn upon the question of "moral turpitude." Mrs. Pankhurst's attorneys assured the President and the Secretary of Labor that her offences were purely political and did not involve moral turpitude and those high officials accepted their statements at their face value. Mrs. Pankhurst claims to be simply a rebel against her Government. But if a political offender cannot be guilty of moral turpitude, why is the President so uncommonly hot against Huerta and so lenient toward her? We hardly suppose that Huerta fired the shot that killed Madero; at least there is no proof of it.

One definition of arson, of accepted authority, is that "in the laws of all civilized countries arson is a crime of the deepest atrocity." Even without the definition society has long so regarded it. It stands next to murder, and was long a capital offence. In fact we believe in some places it still remains so. If loss of life results from it, it is murder and is so treated. But it has been adjudged by our sapient administrators as involving no moral turpitude. It is an axiom of mathematics that the whole is greater than a part. We have now been given a new political variation of such an axiom, that a lesser offence can cover up and excuse within the meaning of the law a more atrocious one. In Prescott's history of Ferdinand and Isabella he speaks of one "whose political vices, at least, were imputable to mental incapacity and evil counsellors, rather than to any natural turpitude of heart." In the case of Mrs. Pankhurst even that extenuation cannot be pleaded. She is not mentally weak even if temperamentally unhinged, and she is not the victim of evil counsellors, because herself the chief counsellor of the felonious band that is more or less constantly plotting and performing criminal acts.

The situation is very confusing. The decision that has been rendered confounds both the phraseology of the law and the consensus of the dictionaries, and it leaves the immigration officials no definite standard for their guidance hereafter. Is it to be used as a precedent? If so we do not see how anyone can be kept out of the country because of any views he may hold or acts committed in advancing them, unless an actual fugitive from justice. An anarchist under any other name is no less fragrant, but he evidently stands a better chance of working his propaganda.

The 515th meeting was held in the hall of the Cosmos Club, November 1, 1913, with President E. W. Nelson in the chair and about 50 members present.

#### I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAY.

I would not live alway—live alway below!  
O, no, I'll not linger when bidden to go;  
The days of our pilgrimage granted us  
here,

Are enough for life's woes, full enough for  
its cheer,  
Would I shrink from the path which the  
prophets of God,  
Apostles and martyrs, so joyfully trod?  
While brethren and friends are all has-  
tening home,

Like a spirit unblest, o'er the earth would  
I roam?

I would not live alway—I ask not to stay,  
Where storm after storm rises dark o'er  
the way;

Where seeking for rest, I but hover  
around,  
Like the patriarch's bird, and no resting  
is found;

Where hope when she paints her gay bow  
on the air,  
Leaves its brilliance to fade in the night  
of despair,  
And joy's fleeting angel ne'er sheds a glad  
ray,

Save the gleam of the plumage that bears  
him away.

I would not live alway—thus fettered by  
sin;

Temptation without, and corruption with-  
in;

In a moment of strength, if I sever the  
chain,

Scarce the victory is mine ere I'm captive  
again;

E'en the rupture of pardon is mingled with

fears,

And the cup of thanksgiving with peni-  
tent tears,

The festival trump calls for jubilant songs,  
But my spirit her own miscreant prolongs.  
I would not live alway—no, welcome the  
tomb;

Immortality's lamp burns there bright mid  
the gloom;

There, too, is the pillow where Christ  
bowed his head;

O! soft be my slumbers on that holy bed.  
And then the glad morn soon to follow  
that night,

When the promise of glory shall burst on  
the sight;

And the full matin song, as the sleepers  
arise

To shout in the morning, shall peal  
through the skies.

Who would live alway? away from his  
God,

Away from you heaven, that blissful  
abode,

Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the  
bright plains;

And the moonides of glory eternally reigns;  
Where the saints of all ages in harmony  
meet,

Their Savior and brethren transported to  
greet,

While the anthems of rapture unceasingly  
roll,

And the smile of the Lord is the feast of  
the soul!

That heavenly music! what is it I hear?  
The tones of the harpers ring sweet on  
my ear;

And see, soft unfolding those portals of  
gold;

The King all arrayed in his beauty behold!  
O! give me, O, give me the wings of a  
dove!

Let me hasten my flight to those mansions  
above!

Aye, 'tis now that my soul on swift pin-  
ions would soar,

And in ecstasy bid earth adieu ev'more.

—William Augustus Muhlenberg.

The Columbus Day tramp of the Field and Forest Club was enlivened by a number of incidents, the brilliancy of the weather and **Trampers Out**

**Trampers Out** on Columbus Day the focusing point of half a dozen cameras. There are but few who realize the quality of the cross-country walking in the Blue Hill Reservation. Rattlesnake, which can be gained with only a few dozen yards of real road walking, is the hill that gives the most in point of view for the labor of ascending it. The landscape is land and water in fairly equal proportions and the contrasts on the opposite sides of the horizon are most marked. There is a rock slide of a hundred feet and more in vertical height that is a fair sample of the White Mountain work, while above the ramble at its foot the castles of Rattle Rock tower in real majesty. Rattle Rock is a little Chocorua and the descent of its almost vertical side is a scramble that suggests the Six Ilusbands of Huntington Ravine. Then there are the scarps of Sasamon Notch, a fern garden of beckoning beauty and a rippa of prisms broken from the cliffs above. The top of Chickatawbut is now civilized; it has been sandpapered and smooth paths lead up on two of its sides. It divides with Great Blue the honors of the reservation, and many are the parties that now find its summit a delightful picnicking place.

At this season of the year there are few amphitheatres more filled with color than the side of Chickasaw Mountain looking to the old Glover place. Here is good lunching place, for, unlike others of the pumps in the reservation, this one never runs dry. Unless one can strike the swath cut up, he is likely to encounter the scrub for which this hill has always been famous, but at the summit running to the west is a general clearing of the bushes that makes the tramp to the foot of Tucker a rapid and easy one, and even the roughness of the last-named hill has been smoothed away. The southern view from Tucker remains easily the best autumn prospect in the whole range, for the country is well disposed and the trees of kinds that lend themselves to brilliant fall decorations.

The striking thing observed on Monday's walk was the number of persons who are availing themselves of this great recreation ground for the sport. It is the season for chestnuts, and many of the younger campers were bent on collecting them, and indeed everywhere the amateurs were seduced by the beauty of the brown nuts to poke about and get them. The distribution of the ramblers is an interesting feat which shows that the reservations are coming to its own. Rattle Crag is as well known and so easy of access that it is rare not to find some one in possession of it or on the way thither. In the valley at its foot, children's calls were heard, and on the farther side of Chickatawbut were a dozen picturesque forms scattered about the slopes. Along Administration road half a dozen parties were sauntering, and on the top of Chickatawbut a dozen or more had preempted the minor summit for a dining-room. Braintree pass had a dozen and more wandering about, half a dozen came through from the Mononquish side of the forest, and from the administration buildings on to the path to Wild Cat Notch there were groups of saunterers every hundred yards. The notch path itself, being a thoroughfare to Hoosickwhisk, was literally filled with a procession, while all the adjacent woods sprouted amateur hunters. The Elton Brook was a bountryside with at least one camp a minute, while the top of Great Blue had its customary holiday hundreds. Such use of the park system is most gratifying evidence of the fitness of the reservations to the needs of the people.

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It is apparently not a question of expediency but of law that is involved, yet quite as apparently law has been sacrificed to supposed expediency. The situation has seemed to turn upon the question of "moral turpitude." Mrs. Pankhurst's attorneys assured the President and the Secretary of Labor that her offenses were purely political and did not involve moral turpitude and those high officials accepted their statements at their face value. Mrs. Pankhurst's claims to be simply a rebel against her Government. But if a political offender cannot be guilty of moral turpitude, why is the President so uncommonly hot against Huerta and so lenient toward her? We hardly suppose that Huerta fired the shot that killed Madero; at least there is no proof of it.

## DECORATIVE

The 515th meeting was held in the hall of the Cosmos Club, November 1, 1913, with President E. W. Nelson in the chair and about 50 members present.

Under the heading "Brief Notes and Exhibition of Specimens," C. Dwight Marsh related an observation in Montana of a noise made by a bull snake (*Pituophis sayi*) which was in close imitation of that made by a rattlesnake. The sounds were made by the respiratory organs and were observed by a number of persons.

Let me hasten my flight to those agonies  
above:  
Aye, 'tis how my soul on swift pinions  
would soar.  
And in ecstasy bid earth adieu evermore—  
—William Augustus Muhlenberg.

ARNOLD ARBORETUM, HARVARD UNIVERSITY,  
JAMAICA PLAIN,  
MASS.

22 Oct 1913

This is the passage 9  
spoke of.

"The trucks and sledges used  
for the heavier wood are returned  
to the top of the hill by the aid  
of cattle and with regard to  
these a curious and interesting  
point was mentioned. The cattle  
used for this purpose are all  
hermaphrodites. These animals, to  
the extent of probably not more  
than one per cent., are born  
regularly in the Brumig district  
and are reserved as far as possible  
for forest work. From 750 to 800  
francs is the price of such an  
animal, whilst a normal ani-  
mal of either sex, or a bullock,  
can be procured for 600 francs."

*Rew. Bull. Miscell. Information*  
1913. No. 7. p. 274.

## NATURAL HISTORY EXCURSIONS.

Series of Nine Trips Arranged Beginning Next Saturday Afternoon

1913

The Natural History committee of the Education Society has prepared a provisional program providing a Saturday afternoon trip once a month from now until July. The series will include topics in Geology, Botany and Zoology. In order that more citizens may take advantage of these trips, to which all are welcome, the committee desires to announce the first three of the nine trips at the present time.

November 8—Trilobite Quarry, Braintree, Mass. Leader, Dr. Harris Kennedy. The aim of this trip is to explain something of the place of this slate formation in the geological series, and to call attention to the historic significance of this ancient rock and its fauna, as well as its relation to the Quincy granites.

November 15—Nantasket Beach, Leader, Mr. W. L. W. Field. Object, to view the sea at its geological work and study land forms. Of this shore Professor Penck, late of Vienna and now of Berlin, remarked that we who live near Boston have little or no appreciation of this area, which is a rare lesson in topography.

December 6—The Gray Herbarium and the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club, Cambridge. Leader, Professor Merritt L. Fernald of the Botanical Department. Professor Fernald has agreed to show the party not only the treasures of these great botan-

## H. BAKER

First-Class

## Ladies' and Gent's Tailor

SUITS MADE TO ORDER

FUR COATS REMODELLED

Also Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and

Repairing

AT REASONABLE PRICES

WORK CALLED FOR &amp; DELIVERED

## 27 ADAMS STREET - MILTON

ical collections but to give them an informal talk on his special line,—geographical distribution of plants and their dependence upon the geological strata.

Time and place of meeting for these trips will be announced the Saturday before and the Saturday of the trip in the Milton Record. In general it should be borne in mind that the party meet not earlier than 2 P. M.

Harris Kennedy, Chairman.

A good-sized buck deer created excitement in the Lower Mills and in Milton about noon Tuesday. He first appeared in Ashmont in a school yard where he frightened the children. Then he was seen in the Unitarian church yard at the Lower Mills. He ran down River street, crossed the Central-avenue bridge and went up School street, apparently making for the Blue Hills.

## FAMILIAR FALL FLOWERS.

(Pittsburg Post.)

Now cleopatra grows apace where there are open fields;

The solidago memorialis offers wondrous yields. Now Indian composite is in full bloom, it seems,

And in the parks callistephus chinensis proudly gleams.

The phaeocoma multiflora makes the meadows gay;

The gorgeous gentiana tribe grows tall and has its day.

The amelopsis is afire along the garden wall;

And all these nice plants, as you know, are heralds of the Fall.

You in Elected,  
walked from  
to the  
e Burleyton  
much at  
I saw  
Tree Sparrow and Fox Sparrow  
first of the season; rather  
late as their usual time  
is Oct 24-26. Home 4.17  
train

1913

~~Oct.~~

Nov 5

with C  
& then  
10.30  
Paint  
line.  
1 o'clock now  
Tree Sparrow and Fox Sparrow  
first of the season; rather  
late as their usual time  
is Oct 24-26. Home 4.17  
train

## NATURAL HISTORY EXCURSIONS.

Series of Nine Trips Arranged Beginning Next Saturday Afternoon

1913

The Natural History committee of the Education Society has prepared a provisional program providing a Saturday afternoon trip once a month from now until July. The series will include topics in Geology, Botany and Zoology. In order that more citizens may take advantage of these trips, to which all are welcome, the committee desires to announce the first three of the nine trips at the present time.

November 8—Trilobite Quarry, Braintree, Mass. Leader, Dr. Harry Kennedy. The aim of this trip is to explain something of the place of this slate formation in the geological series, and to call attention to the historic significance of this ancient rock and its fauna, as well as its relation to the Quincy granites.

November 15—Nantasket Beach, Leader, Mr. W. L. W. Field. Object, to view the sea at its geological work and study land forms. Of this shore Professor Penck, late of Vienna and now of Berlin, remarked that we who live near Boston have little or no appreciation of this area which is a rare lesson in topography.

December 6—The Gray Herbarium and the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club, Cambridge. Leader, Professor Merritt L. Fernald of the Botanical Department. Professor Fernald has agreed to show the party not only the treasures of these great botan-

## H. BAKER

First-Class

## Ladies' and Gent's Tailor

SUITS MADE TO ORDER

FUR COATS REMODELED

Also Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and

Repairing

AT REASONABLE PRICES

WORK CALLED FOR &amp; DELIVERED

## 27 ADAMS STREET - MILTON

ical collections but to give them an informal talk on his special line,—geographical distribution of plants and their dependence upon the geological strata.

Time and place of meeting for these trips will be announced the Saturday before and the Saturday of the trip in the Milton Record. In general it should be borne in mind that the party meet not earlier than 2 P. M.

Harris Kennedy, Chairman.

A good-sized buck deer created excitement in the Lower Mills and in Milton about noon Tuesday. He first appeared in Ashmont in a school yard where he frightened the children. Then he was seen in the Unitarian church yard at the Lower Mills. He ran down River street, crossed the Central-avenue bridge and went up School street, apparently making for the Blue Hills.

1913

~~Oct.~~

Nov 5

with C. E. T to Lexington in Electrics. Then with W. T. walked from 10.30 to 1 o'clock to the Paint Mine near the Burlington line. Back to lunch at 1 o'clock with W. T. saw Tree Sparrow and Fox Sparrow first of the season; rather late as their usual time is Oct 24-26. Home 4.17 train —



2 Nov. In auto with Ma & to  
North Weymouth Cemetery to  
look at the White Tomb  
where Mr. Hardware was  
buried: his family propose  
to place a marble door  
at the Tomb, instead of the  
temporary wooden one & the  
door to bear a record of  
the bodies interred. Came  
back via Weymouth and  
measured the Elm tree by  
the brook & near the road ~~at~~  
the old James White House:  
It was 12 ft 5 in in circumference  
3 ft 6 in ~~at~~ the ground: ~~just~~  
two inches or so above the  
band of Tarred Paper. The  
Brook and old ~~Cat~~ yard  
were the same as 50 yrs ago.  
Came home via Pleasant St  
Milton & Hellside St around  
Blue Hill. Measured an Elm  
on Pleasant St near Gm Hill  
St: a fine shaded tree 10 ft  
and two (2) inches around.

## Communications.

## OF INTEREST TO BIRD LOVERS.

To the Editor of the Milton Record: The Brush Hill Bird club has undertaken an educational campaign to interest the people of Milton in our bird life. In brief, we have already accomplished the following: The set of three Audubon charts a copy of Trafton's book on Methods of Attracting Birds, and the poster issued by the Fish and Game Protective Association, giving the Federal Migratory Bird Laws and the State Game Laws, have been furnished to each public school in the Township. The same outfit has been placed in the main library, the four branch reading rooms, as well as in the Brush Hill school. The charts and poster have been presented to the trustees of Cunningham Park to be hung in the entry of the Gymnasium Building, as the Brush Hill Bird club had suggested the possibility of using the Cunningham Park Convalescent Home area as a bird sanctuary. This suggestion has been met most cordially by the manager of Cunningham Park, and plans are underway to have nesting boxes and a feeding tray near the caretaker's house.

On January 19, under the auspices of the club, an exhibition will open at the Town Library Art Room, where specimens of berry-bearing shrubs and trees, as well as those retaining their seeds in winter, are to be exhibited. All of these have been collected during the month of December. This collection is carefully named, so that any one being attracted by a special kind of berry may order the plant. The club would suggest the planting of some berry-bearing shrub for the birds of our Township on Arbor Day in addition to the tree planting, which is becoming more and more the pleasure and duty of our citizens. Some 25 samples of grains will be exhibited. The difference between Japanese and French millet seed will be quite evident by the specimen shown. Ant eggs, collected by the peasants of Germany, find their way to our shores in commerce, and cannot but awaken interest. Dried Elder berries, prickly ash berries, and some berries will be shown. This collection of berry bearing shrubs and trees should interest not only bird lovers but botanists as well. The variety and colors of the berries will be a revelation to the majority of persons visiting this exhibit. Over 100 will be shown. There are no pressed specimens, the twigs and fruit are in their natural condition.

In addition to all this, samples of nesting boxes, manufactured by various makers in the country, bird baths and feeding trays will be shown, as well as a selected list of good books on bird life, and copies of the books themselves will be shown.

Another field which it is hoped will be covered by this exhibit is the barks of trees and other objects containing the larvae of insects, or egg clusters which birds feed on during the winter months. This is of great economic importance and shows conclusively the importance of our feathered neighbors to the agricultural life of man.

Under the auspices of the Brush Hill Bird club, on January 27 at 4 o'clock, at the Vose Schoolhouse Assembly room, the State Ornithologist, Mr. Edward H. Forbush, will lecture to the school children and their parents and friends on bird life and methods of making nesting boxes and feeding trays, which the children can make at home. The lecture will be illustrated by stereoptican slides and will be not only instructive but full of interest. It is free to all.

In connection with this general educational campaign the Milton Woman's Club has scheduled a meeting for February 2, at which Mr. Winthrop Packard will deliver a lecture on bird life.

It is hoped that the parents of the school children will make a special effort to avail themselves of this lecture by Mr. Forbush on Jan. 27, and the lecture by Mr. Packard on Feb. 2, as the one will supplement the other in a most helpful way. It is hoped that nobody in town will miss seeing the exhibition, which is to run from January 19 to February 17. Make a note to go to this exhibition early, as in a heated room the berries are sure to wither some and the beauty of them will be greatest during the first week or ten days of the show.

Brush Hill Bird Club,  
By Harris Kennedy,  
General Manager.

## OLD TREES. 1772.

To the Editor of the Milton Record:

A good deal has been said and written first and last about telling the age of a tree by the rings or layers of growth. It recently became necessary to cut down a very large elm on Brush Hill Road about opposite Metropolitan avenue. It would be interesting to know, were it possible to find out, what causes the death of a tree like this, which a very few years ago appeared to be in very good condition. Of course elm leaf beetles have something to do with it, but that alone would seem scarcely to be sufficient to kill it. It would seem as if perhaps the building up of the road at this place may come into it also.

The object of this letter was not the discussion of reasons for trees dying, but whether it is possible to tell the age by the layer of growth. In this tree the layers could be counted readily up to about ninety, beyond that they became rather confused; but allowing a certain amount for estimate, it would seem that the tree was only one hundred and ten years old. The main object of writing about it is to find out if anyone in Milton has authentic information as to when the tree was planted. The writer would have estimated the age as considerably greater than the rings seemed to show.

Nathaniel T. Kidder.

## WILL VISIT HERBARIUMS.

Third Outing of Education Society  
Natural History Committee Called For  
December 6.

The Natural History Committee of the Education society will conduct its third outing for this season on Dec. 6. Gray Herbarium and the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club at Cambridge will be visited and Prof. Merritt L. Fernald of the Botanical Department of Harvard University will act as leader.

Prof. Fernald has agreed to show the party not only the treasures of these two great botanical collections, but to give them an informal talk on his special line of geographical distribution of plants and their dependence upon the geological strata.

The party should meet at Harvard Square Subway station at 2:15, from which place Huron avenue car is taken to Bond street and the walk to the Gray Herbarium made. Dr. Kennedy will be at the Harvard Square station at 2:15 sharp to conduct the party to the Herbarium.

Feb 5 Fine day Ther 35°. walked down the Kernenway Road & across to Hillside St & then to Hoosic Pond, after calling at Mason Hamlin's house (he not at home) then by old path to the Reservation Road home: just as I came down the path by the Clayton house met the flock of Pine Grosbeaks that have been about here several weeks. One fine male bird flew down to the ground not over six feet from me & waited while I studied him with my little opera glasses. There must have been as many as fifteen, as I counted eleven feeding on the Acer platanoides buds & fruit from the two large trees on Roger Wolcott's land opp the Clayton Barn. It's a long time since I have had a walk worth recording.



April 28. 10 AM what odds if the  
ther is rapidly falling, 35° now  
the rain & wind are beating on  
the North East side of the house,  
we have lived one day yester-  
day and have summer memo-  
ries only as we listen to the  
wind: for yesterday was the  
finest summer day ever seen  
in March.

I met C. E. F at Park St church  
at 10.05 the car being delayed  
fifteen minutes by a blockade  
on Baylston St so when we  
reached Lexington P.O. no Walter  
Faxon could be found so  
we walked up to his house  
found he had gone out, not  
to return till dinner time,  
so we hoped he had taken  
the Peacock Farm Bird walk,  
which had been originally  
planned for today, so we  
followed after him the Malden  
Trolley road & leaving it for  
the left hand turn we soon  
reached the East Lexington  
village & took Pleasant St  
on our road to Waverley,

we lunched near the Little Pond  
close by the Peacock Farm &  
then by the Golf Links &  
Beaver Brook Falls & Park  
to the Waverly Station where  
we took Elect to Boston  
Birds

English Sparrows only 2  
Song Sparrow 6 or 7.

Blue Bird 4

Robins 0

Shore Lark (Golf Links) 2

one of these we examined pretty  
near at hand with our glasses  
Crows 2

We did not find our Walker Tuxon.  
The day was most remarkable  
for summer air and  
warming sun. Did not  
put on our rubber shoes,  
but if we had had to take  
Concord Ave it looked as  
if Rubber Boots would be  
acceptable.

I called on Mrs Walker (Annie McDonald)  
sister) at the Peacock farm.



▲ VIEW ALONG VERMONT'S MOST PICTURESQUE HIGHWAY.

---

WHERE  
**VERMONT**  
COMES IN

---



## A VERMONT INSPIRATION

**I**F you are a stranger and unacquainted with Vermont and its hospitable people, and would learn of its delights and charms as an Ideal Vacation State—

**I**F you are a resident of Vermont and are living in tune with the spirit of a "Greater Vermont"—

*Then Read* on the opposite page the inspiration which has come to a Vermonter, and share with him the joy of abiding in a land "Where health is man's best riches."

---

*The "Call of Vermont" is a booklet issued by the Passenger Department of the Rutland R. R., containing maps and valuable data descriptive of Vermont, and will be mailed to any address on application to*

**F. T. GRANT,**  
General Passenger Agent,  
Rutland, Vt.

## WHERE VERMONT COMES IN.

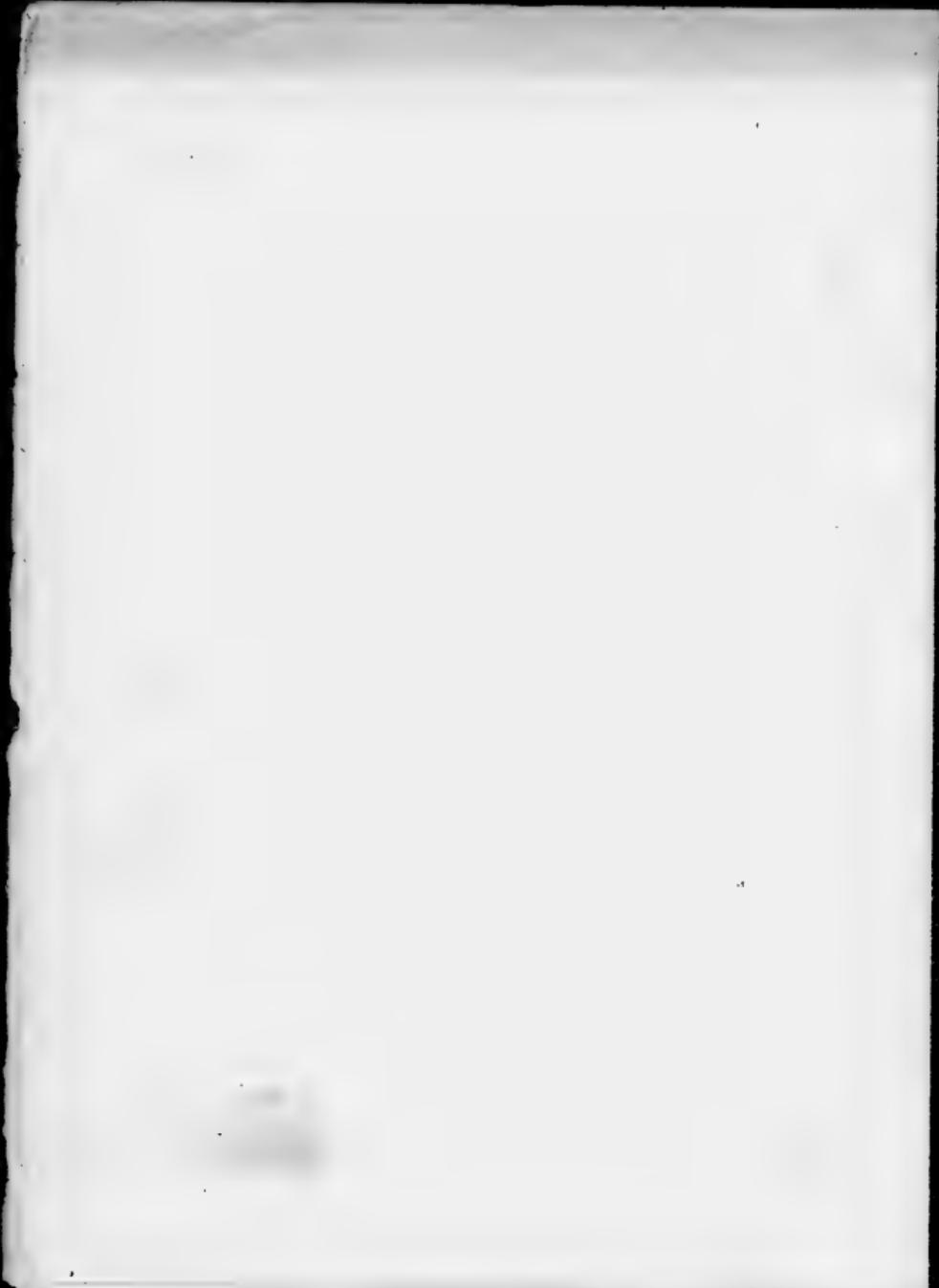
Up where the north winds blow just a little  
keener,  
Up where the grasses grow just a little greener,  
Up where the mountain peaks rise a little  
higher,  
Up where the human kind draws a little  
nigher,  
That's where Vermont comes in.

Up where the snows of winter last a little  
longer,  
Up where the heart beats just a little stronger,  
Up where the hand clasp is just a little  
warmer,  
That's where Vermont comes in.

Up where the lonesome pine its nightly  
requiem sighs,  
Up where the unpolluted waters take their rise,  
Up where the sons of toil have fought for  
freedom's sod,  
Up where all nature's mood is a little nearer  
God,  
That's where Vermont comes in.

Wherever manhood fights for honor,  
And where woman shrinks at sin,  
Where health is man's best riches,  
That's where Vermont comes in.

—*Hon. Charles H. Darling.*



Mar 31.

with C. E. F. to Lexington, to Walter Taxon's house & walked thence towards Burleyton & by the old Red School House, & found it stripped bare of trees, on account Gypsy moth: then to the Henslow Sparrow meadow now full of water & drank of the spring at the foot of the gravel bank & in the meadow, & thence by the Rhodora place & so on to the Paint Mine where we had our dinner in the warm sun & so home by 3 o'clock for a cup of Tea & got 4.04 train for Boston.

Day very fine, the not as warm as Friday last. Saw Blue Birds, Song Sparrows hairy woodpecker his new mate hole in a dead stump, Fox Sparrow large flock say 300 (now Blackbirds) Fox Sparrows. W.T. the many dead trees standing after the gypsy moth ravages tends to make hairy woodpeckers more plenty by offering them nesting places. we also saw 3 or 4 Robins

120 1914

and a large hawk rose off away  
not into some woods without  
giving us his name.

6 April with Hal to Lexington & with  
CET & WT walked to Concord  
by the old Concord Turnpike  
& called on Mrs Dr Loring &  
the French lady who is  
spending the summer with her.  
The house is an old one,  
the Leonard Hoare house,  
& I suppose named for the  
President of Harvard in the  
17 century. The day was fine  
the wind cold. Saw a telegraph  
pole all covered with barnacles.  
It must have been used as  
driven pile in ocean water.  
At Concord Hal called on  
his Aunt for while she was there  
& I had a cup of tea at the  
Urquhart Tea house & home  
3.40 train via Bedford.

Apr 10 1877 I to Concord arriving  
at 10.10. At 11 we went  
out doors & walked via  
Wood St to Bedford, a wild  
unfrequented street. It  
crosses the little Shawshine  
River where the high flood  
water made a beautiful  
stream. We landed by  
the roadside abt 1½ miles  
from Bedford & not far from  
the three corners where is a  
fine *Abies alba*: at Bedford  
we called on Charles Fernald  
who looked very well & we  
examined some of the books of  
his beautiful library of 5000  
vols. Home by the 3.50  
train for Bedford.

122 1914

Apr 13 A cold wind all day. Then  
below 40°. I met C. E. T.  
PWT at Hazelwood & we  
went into the Reservoir & to  
the *Fraxinus nigra* place  
where C. E. T. got some cuttings  
for Mr. Dawson at the  
Arboretum. They then drove  
us back to the Hemerway  
place, where we went  
down the Meadow road at  
foot of their cow pasture  
& found many of the trees  
& cut several cuttings.  
Came back here for a one  
o'clock lunch & talked  
Books, authors & the  
Harvard Seal till they  
went home on the 4:10  
Electrics —

Apr 17. bright sun & cool wind. To Lexington with C-27 by trolley via Harvard Square. To W. F. his house & after watching for half an hour the pair of Blue Birds nesting in his olive tree started for our walk on the old Concord Road past Wood St & to an old house beyond the roadside ledge where inscription states the British forces rallied a bit by invitation of an old man (an Ulster man) we entered the house 236 years old acc. to the Lexington Tax Bills & which is as low studded an old house as any I have seen there by the lime post into Lincoln & soon turned off to the right hand & had our lunch by the ruined cellar of old house; we have been here before & had in those days fine woodland back by "Standing Lake" & on to Wood Street, but now all the many acres are one desolate ruin of red dead wood the ravages of the gy peck & Brown tail ~~moths~~ moths: it is depressing

to look over will be highly dangerous in case of fire. We came out on Wood St & so home by 3.15. Then a good cup of tea at W. T.'s house & to the train at 4.05.

W. T. thinks these are the same blue birds, as nested in the jar at his old house a very brilliant male and an unusually sad colored female. They having found again the same old jar nesting in again tho' it is in a new location.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

During the prolonged cold of the past winter there was occasion to note the extraordinary persistence in Europe of the wolf. In France much stock was destroyed; in Italy wolves from the mountains came down as far as Mt Soracte, within sight of Rome. It is not surprising, therefore, that they should now be reported again in Maine, where for some years no trace of them had been seen. According to reports received by the state commission of inland fisheries and game, they have been doing considerable damage in Piscataqua county, and especially in township 7, range 10. The wolf is more difficult than most wild beasts to exterminate, because it is both bold and shy, not very formidable except in a pack, and able to survive when most carnivora would perish. Wherever there is wild country in which a few are left they are likely to multiply when given an opportunity, and there are not a few places in the United States where they are not entirely extinct.

16 Apr. 1914  
There is very sound reason for the pro-

#### WAKEFIELD MAN KILLS A FIVE-FOOT RATTLER

Antonio Nucci of Hart street, Wakefield, killed a five-foot rattlesnake yesterday afternoon in the woods off Nahant street, Wakefield, after a desperate battle. The snake was coiled and ready to strike when Nucci saw it and jumped to one side and got hold of a stout limb, barely dodging the spring of the snake. The snake returned to the attack, and for several minutes Nucci had an exciting battle, finally breaking the snake's back and ending the fight.

April 20, 1914

1914 Ipswich

125

22 April. with CEF DW 7 by 8.35 train to Ipswich. To the Cemetery to note the old monuments. The Appleton stone with fine carvings of the Pine Apple on the Heraldic coat: not as on the Appleton Book plate of three ordinary apples round small apples. Could not find any Salhouseall Coat of Arms, tho we all felt sure such a tomb exists —

Then over the hill (Cemetery Hill) with fine views of some & other hills. Came upon the small tomb devoted to poor Poles & Greeks, millhands who have died: here we studied & often read the pathetic lines of on man or woman dead in a foreign clime; and our study of the modern Greek was interesting & often fruitful in successful efforts to read.

Then after half a mile walk had our lunch in a spot open to the sunshine but protected from the very disagreeable winds: home by the 343 train.

W<sup>m</sup> at home with the Grip.  
 G G K says to Sullivan  
 How's William this morning?  
 He is not too good, he's  
 just about the same  
 May 1, 1914

?

It is said that T. R. has Job's trouble  
 and finds it impossible to stand up, on  
 account of his attack of boils. If this  
 indicates that he is likely to run for  
 office, instead of standing still, it is time  
 to worry.

7th May 1914. with C. E. F to Lexington:  
 the Swallow had come to  
 W F's cottage so he & we were  
 happy. We walked  
 towards Waltham: landed  
 beside big ledge in field  
 near road, looking toward  
 the Waltham Woods, a very  
 wild region so near Boston  
 on this road all the spry  
 flowers were now in  
 blossom & we were all  
 well pleased, back to the  
 house & then 4.3 to Boston



8<sup>th</sup> May 1914

Spent the afternoon with C E F  
T W F at the Gray  
Herbarium to see the  
new parts of the Buldrys  
& also the Tablets on  
the Library wall.

1914

Meads Pond & Big Elm  
Stump in Newton

129

15 May. A beautiful summer day. To Lex. with C.E.T. found Walter Jaxon mourning that the male blue bird had driven the Swallow from his little home & the Bluebirds will probably raise another brood there. We took Trolley for Waltham & Newton to see the big elm at Houghtons Corner in Newton. This is a large tree cut off abt 15 feet up, and instead of the tree being ~~seen~~ wholly cut down & dug up, the provision store was built half way round it, and a front door to the house plainly built to be used only after the removal of the tree.

At 3 feet from the ground it measured 17 feet girth and at 5 feet, the smallest girth we could find for the tree was 16 ft 6 inches. The tree was cut off at the branching abt 4 years ago & is fast decaying.

Found no reference to this tree  
in Brooks' Typical Elms of Mass.

Hence by trolley back to  
Waltham & walked by the  
road to base of Prospect  
Hill & thence up the Vale of  
Temple to the Spring & had  
our lunch & by paths &  
roadways to deserted house  
with many birds about,  
Brown Thrasher, Veery,  
King Bird and flowers  
of the region. Rannunculus  
fascicularis, fine Saxifrage  
& Aquilegia — Hence across  
Lincoln St. by a woodroad,  
a beautiful woodroad & to  
the pine grove with view of  
Meads Pond & so far to the  
corner of Lexington St. & Trapelo  
Avenue for cars back to  
Lexington & got 4.03 from  
home —

1914

131

20 May with C. E. T. to Lixington: Day very warm still and smoky.  
 Left my overcoat at W<sup>7</sup>s & we walked by the old Mill side in Bowleyton: had our lunch at the Henslow Sparrow meadows cold spring & learned the name of the farm - The Davies' Farm close to the Lowell Turnpike. Came back by the Paint Mine road or path & in the swamp found a fine Black Spruce some 30 ft high & lots of Rhodora in bloom. flower of which

Incides in *Cytisus capiens vitare Charybdis* ~~x~~ <sup>-</sup> ih came   
 Gualtier (?) ~~x~~ this I had   
~~x~~ <sup>-</sup> bent a big   
~~x~~ <sup>-</sup> after a cut   
~~x~~ <sup>-</sup> house eve   
 3 train.

15 May 1914

Brunet, vol V p 494  
 sub "Spirito"

20 May with C. E. T. to Linton: Day very warm still and smoky.  
Left my overcoat at W. T.'s & we walked by the old Mill Side in Bowleyton: had our lunch at the Henslow Sparrow meadows cold spruce & learned the name of the farm - The Davies' Farm close to the Lowell Turnpike. Came back by the Paint Mine road or path & in the swamp found a fine Black spruce some 30 ft high & lots of Rhodora in fine flower of which I took a bunch - it came pretty safely home, tho' I had no botany Box, but a big paper bag. After a cup of tea at Walter's house we home by the 4.03 train.

132, 1914

June 2

To Lexington from the Silene  
Pennsylvanica in full flower  
on the Concord Road & the  
plant W. T. set out by his  
blue bird post growing well.

June 4 To White River (Junction) Tavern

5 Am pair horses to Alden farm  
+ 6 1 P.M. to Hanover to call on  
the Tollets and see the baby.  
Day bright, windy, cold.

6 Horn  
ants Painted Cup rain +  
Miss Capeland  
Brookside farm  
Milton -

FRED S. PIPER, M.D.  
LEXINGTON, MASS.

OFFICE HOURS  
1 TO 3 AND 7 TO 8 P.M.

miss Capeland  
Brookside farm

On south side of  
the road nearly  
opposite

Sunny Side farm

10 to 20 rods from  
highway

132, 1914

June 2

To Lexington from the Silene  
Pennsylvanica in full flower  
on the Concord Road & the  
plant W. T. set out by his  
blue bird post growing well.

June 4 To White River (Junction) Tavern

5 Am pair horses to Alder farm

5 & 6 1 P.M. to Hanover to call on  
the Sollets and see the baby.  
Day bright windy & cold.  
G. S. K. M. K. & M. M. -

6 Home by the noon train &  
auto. fr. station to Nelson -

1914

Bedford &amp; Castillea

133

9 June with C. E. T met W. T. at Lexington P.D. by ~~the~~ Electric cars to Charles H. Jenks' house at Bedford. Coed & windy ride. The barely 50 & everybody shivering; fortunately I had overcoat. We stopped near the 16th milestone on the Lowell Road to Billerica and in a meadow found quite a number of plants of Castillea of which I took the best one & could find & made as Herbarium Specimen. The meadow seems no different from many others, yet the plant is a rare one & its habitat must have special soil contents.

Hence we turned back towards Jenks' house but a car came along & we rode. We walked however far enough to see the fine glacial scratches on a roadside ledge, and it is described in Hitchcock's

Elementary Geology of 1837 page 245 fig 176 as a fine glacial specimen. Hence to W. T. for cup of tea & so home

10 July. CET and W7 out here and after seeing Hall's Iris Garden we walked down Canton Ave. intending to take Crossman's Road & home thru the Reservoir but mosquitoes and wet grass after yesterday's shower turned us back & we simply strolled along Canton Ave & home to a two o'clock luncheon. They away on the H.10 car.

13 July with CET to ~~Waltham~~ Lexington & after a short stay in W. F's Library took the 11.30 car for Piety Corner Waltham & by a circuitous walk at base & sides of Prospect Hill and Bear Hill tried in vain to find a *Cephaloscyphus occidentalis*: had lunch in old pasture on side of hill & thence by a lane to the Electric line at point where road to Mayfield branches off from the road to Concord. Came by Electric all the way home except short walk down Brinker St Boston to Park St church to Elevated Subway station in Tunnel.

Day warm.

22 July. Day as fair as possible with C.E. to Lexington & after a shorter than usual stay indoors, walked to ~~Lexington~~ Concord via the old Concord Turnpike for the greater part of the way. Measured a fine old elm now past its prime not far from the roadside in Lincoln not far fr. the Concord line: it was 18 feet 6 in in girth at 5 feet fr. the ground: the house near by appeared empty & the barn bore a for sale sign. The only real occupant of the place was a Sparrow Hawk who gazed at us from the topmost branches and whose home was no doubt in a hole in one of the older leaves: we also passed some beautiful specimens of *Pyrola elliptica*. We had a cup of tea in a roadside tea house on the Lexington Road near Emerson's house & called on Lulu for a few moments before taking the 3.35 train home.

27 July

With C E F & W T's house &  
he took us to a small Celtis  
tree some had shown him  
yesterday by an old wall  
on the S side of Bramley Hill.  
It was badly attacked by a  
fungus on the leaves but I  
took specimen.

Then we walked to Bedford  
by a wild road coming out  
by Cummings Ave in Bedford.

This region badly devastated  
by Gypsy moth. Had our  
lunch by the roadside.

Day warm but not hot,  
- brilliant clouds white &  
rolling. Thence by the  
Concord Elect to Concord &  
after a cup of tea at the  
Wryneck went over to see  
the new statue of Emerson  
in the Library. It is a  
fine piece of work unless  
perhaps the head is a little  
too nice the whole  
figure is rather dwarfed  
by its crowded surroundings.

and I have so long looked at  
my French's Bush I cannot  
feel the new tree quite as good.  
met at the Station, after  
I had called on Ruth & got 3.34  
for Boston.

31 July Tolex with C. E. T. Then we  
with W. T. took car for Bedford  
stopped at the Bedford Spring Hotel  
- walked to the Springs; I  
never have visited it & found  
it an attractive place, tho  
the hotel not open & only  
Mrs Haydon's house occupied  
& the Laboratory still devoted  
to making the Viburnum Compound.  
We had lunch by the roadside  
& walked back to Bedford on  
the Sowell Elm Highway &  
called on Deeks attorney  
again his library & his garden.  
Took 3.50 train home  
Day as fine as ever;  
a wonderful day for being  
out of doors.



THE BOSTON HERALD. TU

*Aug 18 The Folly of It 1914*

(By CAMILLE FLAMMARION, FRENCH ASTRONOMER.)

It is impossible coolly to consider this reality (the vastness of the universe) without being struck with the astonishing and inexplicable illusion in which the majority of mankind slumbers. Behold a little globe whirling in the infinite void. Round this globule vegetate 1450 millions of so-called reasonable beings—or rather talkers—who know not whence they come nor whither they go, each of them, moreover, born to die very soon; and this poor humanity has resolved the problem, not of living happily in the light of nature, but of suffering constantly both in body and mind. It does not emerge from its native ignorance, it does not rise to the intellectual pleasures of art and science, and torments itself perpetually with chimerical ambitions. Strange social organization! This race is divided into tribes subject to chiefs, and from time to time we see these tribes, afflicted with furious folly, arrayed against each other, obeying the signal of a handful of sanguinary evildoers who live at their expense, and the infamous hydra of war mows down its victims, who fall like ripe ears of corn on the blood-stained fields. Forty millions of men are killed regularly every century in order to maintain the microscopical divisions of a little globule into several anthills. \* \* \* When men know something of the earth, and understand the modest position of our planet in infinity; when they appreciate better the grandeur and the beauty of nature, they will be fools no longer, as coarse on the one hand as credulous on the other; but they will live in peace, in the fertile study of Truth, in the contemplation of the Beautiful, in the practice of the Good, in the progressive development of the reason, and in the noble exercise of the higher faculties of intelligence.

1914 Lexington

with C E T to W T's house  
Aug 25 at 10.15. C E T had broughtalong my pages on the  
gender of the General  
in the 7th Ed of Gray's Manual.  
We discussed it for an  
hour or more & I left it  
with W. T. We had a 12  
o'clock lunch of toast & tea  
and after a short smoke  
went out before one o'clock.

On the Main St & near the  
Electric plant measured  
two white maples at 3 ft. up.  
one was 12 ft 1 inch  
other " 12 ft 9 inches  
and this second one was at one  
foot from the ground 11 ft 6 inches  
On opposite side of Road  
and inside the garden or  
lawn of the estate a fine  
shapely Elm as 14 ft 10 inches  
at 3 foot fr the ground.  
Hence we walked a short  
distance on the Wallham Road  
& turned in to see Mr Scott's  
garden, with its British  
England Sun Dial with the  
makers name Isaac Walton.

The dial is not set for our latitude  
nor in any way fastened to the  
pillar. It deserves a secure  
resting place. Hence we  
turned to the right hand &  
on the dry roadside found  
leatris some of it very fine.  
then over the wall & by  
field pasture to the Warbler  
Swamp and W. T. showed  
us the warbler region &  
thence we to the highway  
& home on the 3.59 steam  
train. Day very fine.

GOOD FRIEND, FOR SAFETY'S SAKE FORBEARE  
TO SIT ON ME - I'M NOT A CHAIRE -  
BLESTE BE Y MAN Y GENTLY VSETH  
AND CURST BE HE Y ME ABVSETH.  
THEN TAKE Y SEATE MY LORD APPOINTS  
AND CEASE TO RACK MY TOTTERING JOINTS.

( Y APPEALE OF W.F.'S OLD FOOTESTOOLE  
TO G.G.K.)

4 Dec 1877

Sept 16, 1914. with C. E. F. to  
Leroyton & W. F. took us to  
Shaker Glen: roads were  
very dusty & scarcely any  
water in the Glen. At one  
place I took a specimen  
from a large are of *Solidago*  
*puberula* a very handsome  
plant. We came back by  
trolley: running once an hour;  
but we were fortunate in not  
having to wait long. The Glen  
must have been very inter-  
esting before its deforestation.  
We did not stay long enough  
to explore much, but every  
thing looked dry.

Sept 22. To Franconia with C. E. T.

23. Called on Mr Noble: Her 86.

24. Am. Auto to Easton, Benton  
Bath and Sugar Hill:  
a wonderfully fine day in  
the Benton wood road.

25. Rain in showers & Thunder  
storm in evening: Smith's  
Barn struck & consumed.  
Cows all out doors because  
the night was warm, but  
much hay & harvested oats  
were lost. \*

26. Walked "round the square" up  
Llandaff valley & across to  
Profile Farm corner by the  
beautiful brook.

27. Sunday rainy day.

28. Fine in morning: up Sugar  
Hill by the Echoes fine view  
& down the Hill to the yellow  
*Prunus virginiana*: and we  
scarcely avoided the rain by  
hasty steps.

\* This fire took place on the evening of  
Sept 23 after the very hot day and  
not as written above.

Sept 29. To the top of Mt Agassiz to see the wonderful snow on the Mt Washington Range, surely as fine as such a sight has ever been. I ought to say the Thermometer was reported as at  $17^{\circ}$  at Stock early in the morning. We walked home to a late dinner at 2.30

Sept 30 Home again: Mr Wetherbee coming for me in Auto for the 8.35 train: we were delayed at Concord for half an hour or more & were late arriving.

Sinclair & Rachel came home on the Arabic, fr Liverpool Sept 22 for Boston.

The auto firm at Franconia is C. H. Corey & Co. — Mr Wetherbee being the company & Mr Corey the mechanician —

Oct 2<sup>o</sup> Sinclair brought me Pedometers  
from London.

### ... The Pedometer . .

should be suspended by the hook, in the waist-coat pocket, and must be maintained in an upright position.

The figures on the Dial represent miles, and the spaces between the figures, quarter miles.

When the Pedometer is to be used, the hand should be set exactly at 12, which can be done by moving it backwards or forwards with the finger.

The Instrument requires to be *regulated* to the step of the person who uses it; the method of doing this is by walking a certain distance, which is *known* to be correct. If the Pedometer should register a greater or less distance, the *Regulator Screw* at the back of the movements is to be turned in the direction of either letter F, or S. (fast or slow), as the case may be. Turning to the right (toward S), will cause the instrument to register less; turning to the left (toward F), will cause it to register more.

In Pedometers made in the form of a keyless watch the Dial is turned by the keyless action to bring the 12 under the Hand, and the front of the case is *not* made to be opened.

1300.

#### Where the West Begins

By Arthur Chapman in Denver Republican

Out where the handelasp's a little stronger,  
Out where the sun dwells a little longer,  
That's where the West begins,  
Out where the sun is a little brighter,  
Where the snows that fall are a trifle whiter,  
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit  
lighter.

That's where the West begins.

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,  
Out where the air is a trifle truer,  
That's where the West begins,  
Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,  
Where there's laughter in every streamlet  
flowing,  
Where there's more of reaping and less of  
sowing.

That's where the West begins.

Out where the world is in the making,  
Where fewer hearts with despair are aching—  
That's where the West begins.  
Where there's more of singing and less of  
sighing,  
Where there's more of giving and less of  
buying—  
And a man makes friends without half trying—

That's where the West begins.

The printed copy of this piece I have. It  
was given me by a friend who knew how  
fond of the West I am.

7 Oct 15 1915  
Transcript

IOLA

Agent for Joseph Rodgers & Sons (Ltd.) Sheffield Cutlery.

Mr  
M. Kennedy

39, CHEAPSIDE,

LONDON, E.C.

25/7/ 1904

Bought of MORTON,  
MANUFACTURING CUTLER. ☂

THIRTEEN EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS. FIVE GOLD.

DIPLOME D'HONNEUR, BORDEAUX, 1895.

Please draw Cheques in favour of  
MRS. MATHILDE MORTON.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Bankers :  
LONDON & WESTMINSTER, LOTHBURY.

1 doz Running Scissors 16 18.

5% 11  
17/11

Received  
with thanks  
Rd

To be forwarded to you

To a Dragonfly.

In the sunlight free to soar,  
From those depths below the shore  
Where thy earth-bound life was spent,  
E'er thy fragile mask was rent.

Mortals well may weave round thee,  
Thoughts that breathe of piety!  
That may help them as they climb  
To the realms of light sublime  
~~Our~~ <sup>their</sup> immortal souls must reach,  
When their earth-bound journeys cease.

1914

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6 Nov 1914. Sinclair took me in his auto to East Walpole to see the "Lewis Equestrian monument"; as a work of art, worthless.

Coming back through Canton at the Viaduct: before reaching the viaduct I measured an old Elm tree: cut off at say 15 feet above ground; at three feet from the ground it measured 18 feet 5 inches and must have been a fine patriarch a few years ago.

## Appalachian Mountain Club.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1914, at 8.00 P.M.

Huntington Hall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

MR. SINCLAIR KENNEDY, a Club member, will give a talk "Some Comments on the New Zealand Nation."

After a brief resume of the political and social aspects of New Zealand the speaker will show many lantern slides illustrating the scenery.

This is a card of invitation.

No ticket is necessary for admission.

1915

TRIBUTES TO MEMORY  
OF E. D. CHAMBERLINMaine Anti-Tuberculosis Body Re-  
calls His Generosity.

HEBRON, Me., Jan. 8.—The president and directors of the Maine State Sanatorium Association for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis, at a meeting in this town, adopted resolutions in honor of the late Eleazer D. Chamberlin of Boston, whose contributions have given great impulse to curative endeavors in this state.

The resolutions recalled the death of his only son, Leigh W. Chamberlin, in the prime of life from tuberculosis, and the sympathetic desire of the young man's father to save other parents from a similar bereavement. He accordingly presented to the association a completely equipped administration building in memory of the son, known as the Leigh W. Chamberlin Memorial. Next he offered an endowment on condition that the association should raise money enough to clear its past indebtedness and agree to avoid getting into debt again. Mr. Chamberlin then contributed to this fund which insured the acceptance of his own princely gift.

1915

Feb  
~~1915~~ 18 Bluebird in Arboretum  
fide C.E.F.  
he never saw one at  
so early a date.

1915

Feb 23.

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C & T and W & F came on the 10.08 train & we walked around Hillside St to the drinking trough: the day bright & pleasant. Ther. 45 and one blue bird flew over our heads in the notch between Big Blue & Little Blue Hill, where many years ago I saw the big white owl on a cold winter day. After lunch we shatted till 3.30 and they took the 3.40 electric car to Boston —

## A UNIQUE CHARACTER

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 27.

**J**OSEPH BATTELL, who died in Middlebury last week, was one of the many unique characters Vermont has produced and was a large contributor to the progress and advancement of his native state. He was the largest individual land owner in Vermont. Ever since he was a young man Mr. Battell had been buying uncultivated land whenever opportunity arose. He held much for himself, but he has given to the state two mountains, making only the reservation that the lands should be held for the use of the state. Mount Ellen in Addison county and Camel's Hump, more properly called the Crouching Lion, are his two great contributions in this respect.

Mr. Battell rendered another distinct service, not especially to Vermont, but to all New England, in his work for the restoration of the Morgan horse. That strain of horse flesh appears to have been a sort of freak, but the progenitor, Justin Morgan, had that faculty of prepotency that stamped the impress of his great capacity on the offspring. But as the cheaper western horses invaded the New England territory the breeding of Morgans declined. Mr. Battell sought to restore the old strain and his publication of the Morgan Register, a monumental work for which he never received any adequate compensation did much to revive interest in the Morgan horse. His gift of a 500-acre farm in Weybridge to the government, to be used as a Morgan breeding station also aided in the movement. Today the Morgan is one of the horses most sought for. They are not racers, just ordinary road and handsome carriage horses, but the man who raises a pair of correctly bred Morgan horses and has them properly trained can demand as large a price for them as the owners of any of the more spectacular breeds.

Mr. Battell was also a philosopher. His work, "Ellen, or the Whispering Pine," was an attempt to found a new school of physics. The undulatory theory was broadly discussed, and while physicists have not by any means accepted the new theories he advanced, he has compelled consideration of his ideas.

He was, in fact, a unique but not unexpected product of New England—a farmer, a hotel keeper, a publisher, a writer, a philosopher, a statesman, a philanthropist—a great man, but one whose personal idiosyncrasies would not permit him to appear in the class of great men as the world knows them. He made large contributions to his time and his people. He worked freely, he gave liberally, he had in mind always the public and not himself, and he deserves a larger tribute than the simple recounting of his quiet deeds would seem to warrant.

28 Feb 1915

Boston Herald

## GRAY HERBARIUM COMPLETED

Long Process of Rebuilding Brought to an End—Structure Now of Concrete and Steel

The long process of rebuilding the Gray Herbarium has been finished by the completion of the central room. The original frame structure, erected in 1864 to house Dr. Gray's collection, has been entirely rebuilt in steel and concrete, so that it is now the best equipped and best building adapted for its purpose in the world.

The first stage in reconstruction was the Kneader Wing, given in 1910 by Nathaniel T. Kidder, a member of the visiting committee. This is used to house the indexed specimens of flowering plants and ferns. In 1911 the old Asa Gray House, which adjoined the central building, was moved across Garden street to make room for a library wing given anonymously, but last year, upon the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation, Dr. George G. Kennedy '94 consented to the public announcement of the donor. About the same time that the library wing was begun, construction of the right wing, better known as the George Robert White Laboratories, was initiated. Besides the laboratories for studying systematic botany, this addition contains the office of Professor M. L. Fernald, several rooms for the collection of the New England Botanical Club, a bundle room, and an instrument room. In the spring of 1913 the front portion was rebuilt and raised a story, which now contains the offices of the Librarian, Miss Mary A. Day, and rooms for maps and publications.

The central room as completed has been raised from two to three stories and has been equipped with steel cases for containing specimens and tables for observation. This addition was made possible by the gift of five members of the visiting committee.

The building is as nearly fireproof as

can be made, a precaution necessary to preserve the priceless collections of books and classified specimens. The only wooden furniture in the building is that once used by Dr. Gray, now preserved in the office of Professor Robinson. The equipment is well adapted for the most specialized use of the botanist. From the dark room for photography to the indexed cases for maps everything is fireproof, specialized and modern.

## Mr. Ward Tells His Own Story of a New Process for Making Better Bread

*About four years ago the Ward Baking Company engaged three trained men and instructed them to devote their time in research for a method of making Better Bread. This resulted in the greatest discovery ever made in the history of the Bread business, and is a great boon for the benefit of humanity.*

In view of the inaccurate, misleading and really absurd newspaper statements that have been made regarding the methods employed by our Company, we wish first to state a fact within the knowledge of every housewife, that yeast is a living organism, and in order to live and multiply, and thereby leaven the dough, the yeast must have food. In the old process this food was the flour, sugar and other constituents of the dough. The yeast consumed a certain portion of these materials and converted them into alcohol and other products, and a gas known as carbon dioxide, which raised the bread and made it light. Under the new discovery very minute amounts of certain salts are added which serve in place of a part of this food which under the old method the yeast consumes. In the old process a portion of the flour, particularly the glutinous part, was broken down by the yeast, and thus valuable nutritive properties were lost. By the new process this does not take place, but, on the contrary, a greater percentage of the natural gluten of the wheat is retained in the baked loaf.

In order that exact minute quantities might be properly introduced first into the water and then into the dough, these salts were made up into a yeast powder known first as "A. B. C. Powder," and then later under the trade-mark name of "Arkady." Of this Arkady Yeast Powder a very minute amount is added to the sixteen hundred pounds of material—wheat flour, sugar, milk, vegetable oil, yeast, salt and water—which constitutes a standard size dough in our bakeries. The result is that there is left in the Bread four one-hundredths of one per cent. of calcium salts, which are the essential salts which are contained in all natural waters and practically all vegetable and animal products.

On a percentage basis fresh milk contains more than four times as much of these calcium salts as is contained in Ward's Bread, or, in other words, one glass of milk contains as much of these salts as two loaves of Ward's Bread. Cheese contains about thirty times as much as Ward's Bread: Peas contain about three times as much as the Bread; Greens, twelve times as much; Beans, five times as much; Chocolate, three times as much; Turnips, twice as much.

All drinking waters contain calcium sulphate varying in quantity in the waters from the different sections of the country, ranging from those which are considered soft waters to those which are considered hard waters. In many natural waters one glass would contain twenty times as much calcium sulphate as is contained in a single slice of Ward's Bread, and, in fact, many waters contain an amount of this salt, such that one glass contains more than a whole loaf of Ward's Bread.

Medical men have shown that a normal adult man drinks in twenty-four hours three and one-half quarts of water. A twenty-four hours' supply of many natural waters would contain as much calcium sulphate as is found in ten loaves of Ward's Bread.

The above citations are sufficient to show that the salts are present in such small amounts that no question can arise in any one's mind not antagonistic to the real facts that they are not used for any purposes of adulteration or deception.

Some of the reasons for their use are as follows:

In the leavening of bread the yeast, besides forming the gas, carbon dioxide, which makes the bread light, also forms alcohol and certain by-products which in the similar process of fermentation of grains to form whiskey we call "Fusel Oil." This fusel oil is a very poisonous and rather disagreeable smelling oil. This action takes place whenever bread is raised by yeast, whether in the household or in the bakery. The amount of fusel oil and certain other disagreeable acid products thus formed is very small, but has its effect on the flavor and odor of the bread, and certainly does not make the bread any more wholesome. In the new process as developed by the Ward Bakery, the amount of these fusel oil products is diminished almost to the vanishing point. The result is a bread with better taste, odor, color, texture and flavor, and a more wholesome bread because of the absence in this process of these small amounts of objectionable products.

From the above citations regarding the natural occurrence of these salts, it would be evident to everyone that they are perfectly harmless, as they are present as natural constituents of so many foods that are daily consumed by the people. In fact, we might go further in this, as the consensus of opinion among the best medical authorities is that people do not at the present time obtain in their food sufficient calcium salts which are so necessary for the formation of bones, teeth and other tissue, especially to growing children. Physiologists tell us that an adult man should have in his food one and one-half grams of lime as lime salts per day. To obtain this amount from bread alone he would have to eat seven loaves of Ward's Bread, while one quart of milk would furnish more than the required amount.

It has been a common practice in the purification of water supplies for cities to add to the water small amounts of calcium hypochlorite. This practice is heartily endorsed by all public health and medical authorities. The percentage of added lime put in in this way is in practically all cases much greater than the amount of added lime salts in Ward's Bread.

Another common method of leavening breadstuffs, such as biscuits, hot cakes, muffins, etc., is by means of baking powder. Baking Powders very commonly contain some of these same salts which are used in minute amounts as yeast food in this new bread process.

The amount of these salts left in a breadstuff made with such baking powder after baking is in many cases a hundred times as much as that which will be found in Ward's Bread.

To sum up, it may be stated that the new process has made it possible for us to produce a bread not only better in texture, odor, flavor and color, but bread which is more wholesome and more healthful than it has been possible to produce under any of the older processes.

During the development of this process the Agricultural Department at Washington was made acquainted with it, and officials of the Department expressed their approval, and as a result of the work patents have been allowed in the United States and are pending in the principal foreign countries.

We know that Ward's Bread as made today is the Best Bread in the World: Better Bread than you can make in your own kitchen, and Better Bread than you can buy, except under the name "Ward."

Our Company has done more for the baking trade in advancing modern ideas in baking and the erection of sanitary sun-lighted plants than any other concern in the trade, and this fact can be demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of any interested person who may visit our Bakery and see the clean, up-to-date and commendable methods employed. The lid is off, we have nothing to hide, never have had anything to hide, and you may feel secure in the use of Ward's Bread and know that when you buy it you will use the best obtainable. No better or cheaper food exists.

Feed it to your children in generous portions—it is good for them.

WARD BAKING COMPANY.

By GEORGE S. WARD, Vice President.

23 Mech with C87 Mo T to the Bluebird road & by Peacock farm to the Beaver Brook Reservation. The Oaks there look ready to die, to give up the contest with the Park care-takers. Really they look shameful — home via Electrics through Harvard Sq & Tunnel.

## FOR MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

Forest Land Given by Will of Joseph A. Battell.

A tract of more than 20,000 acres of forest land in Vermont is bequeathed to Middlebury college, to be preserved as a forest park forever, under the will of the late Joseph A. Battell. Mr Battell, who was publisher of the Middlebury Register and well known as a breeder of Morgan horses, was greatly interested in forest preservation, having acquired virgin timberlands for more than 40 years. A mountain in Lincoln and Warren, one of the highest peaks in the state, is given to the United States government. The will was probated at Middlebury Monday.

The town of Middlebury receives two large tracts of land for park purposes and a fund of \$9000 for park maintenance. The lands bequeathed to the college lie along the crest of the Green mountains and extend into three counties and eight townships. In addition the college will receive as a residuary bequest at the expiration of a 10-years' trust the Battell block, a large business structure in the village, the Middlebury Register, and a number of farms.

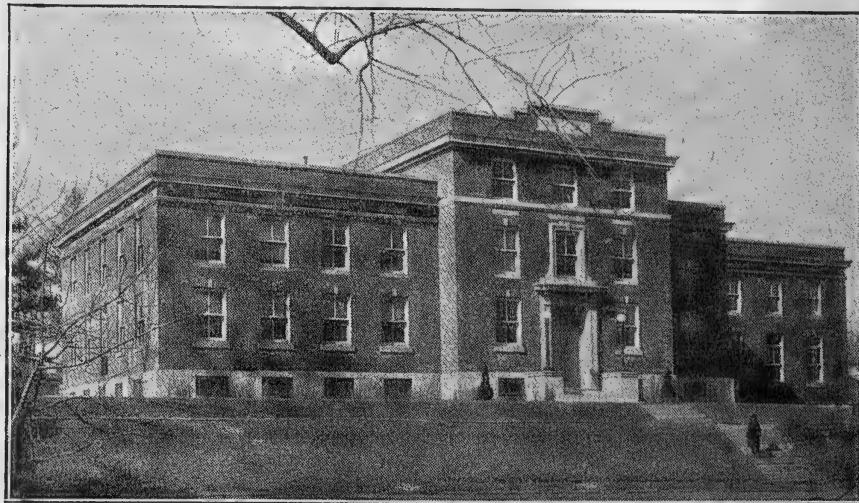
## 1234. Where Vermont Comes In

At a Tufts College alumni dinner given at the University Club in New York city at which several States were represented, Charles H. Darling was invited to respond to the toast "Where Vermont Comes In," and replied as follows:

Up where the north winds blow just a little  
keener,  
Up where the grasses grow just a little  
greener,  
Up where the mountain peaks rise a little  
higher,  
Up where the human kind draws a little  
nearer.  
That's where Vermont comes in.  
Up where the snows of winter last a little  
longer,  
Up where the heart beats just a little  
stronger,  
Up where the handclap is just a little  
warmer,  
That's where Vermont comes in.  
Up where the lonesome pine its mighty re-  
guous sighs,  
Up where the unpolluted waters take their  
rise,  
Up where the sons of toil have fought for  
freedom's sod,  
Up where nature's mood is a little  
nearer God.  
That's where Vermont comes in.  
Where our manhood fights for honor  
And where woman shrinks at sin,  
Where health is man's best riches,  
That's where Vermont comes in.

M. F. N.

## The Gray Herbarium, as Now Rebuilt



(Photo Copyright by Boston Photo News Co.)

After Five Years of Work, Brick, Steel and Concrete Have Now Taken the Place of Wood in This Building

MORNING, MARCH 16.

### Who Sought War? Poet Watson Suggests Reply

(Special Cable to The Herald.)

LONDON, March 15.—Poet William Watson deals with the question of who was the aggressor in the present war in a witty verse of seven lines in the *Evening News*. It reads:

If two men fell to fighting, of whom one  
Carried that day no ready weapon save  
Only an oaken stave, while the other glittered in  
the summer sun  
With casque and corslet, lance  
and whetted glaive,  
By which of these would all  
but fool or knave  
Adjudge the combat to have  
been begun?

1915

3 April, J F Collins came from Providence on the 10.31 train at Readville. He tried the new Swedish Increment Borer on three pine trees: in the first one by the cottage we found what Collins supposed to be a hollow abt four inches in diameter, we shall soon cut the tree down to confirm or refute Collins boring. Then we tried the two large pines near the parlor window at edge of the bank: here the borings showed firm solid wood for a distance of 10 inches or thereabouts: the borer not being made for a deeper boarng, but the best for those trees showed solid wood for at least a depth of over nine inches, so that these two trees may be considered sound & not likely to blow over in any ordinary gale. After luncheon we worked up

Blue Hill adown by the Coon Hollow path; I showed Collins the *Acer pennsylvanicum* & he took specimens for winter bud. He went in after dinner on the 7.18 train to the Botanical Club meeting. He also this morning took photo & section of the pine tree near Blue Hill Ave that blew over in the February Gale and the section showed the work of the Carpenter (or other) black ants that had reddled the centre of that tree.

Saturday April 4.

Here is the printed record of the gale that blew all the morning, our trees stood it very well. Luckily Collins came yesterday for the snow blew all day today. The cutting from the Sunday morning Herald.

#### THE WEATHER

Fair

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.—Today fair, diminishing northeast gales; tomorrow fair and warmer.

FOR NEW ENGLAND.—Clearing today; tomorrow fair and warmer.

ATLANTIC.—The winds along the north Atlantic coast were northeast and west gales diminishing; middle Atlantic, east, west and northwest gales diminishing.

STORM WARNINGS remain displayed on the Atlantic coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

#### Observations in Boston.

For 24 Hours, Ending at 8 P. M.	
Mean barometer.....	29.84
Mean temperature.....	55.0
Mean dew point.....	39.0
Mean relative humidity.....	85.0
Maximum temperature.....	56
Minimum temperature.....	30.0
Maximum wind.....(NE)	30.0
Total precipitation.....	.36

#### Summary of Conditions.

The storm reported Friday as being central off the south Atlantic coast advanced rapidly northeastward with generally increased intensity during the last 24 hours, when the center was off Cape Cod. This disturbance was accompanied by severe gales along the coast from Cape Hatteras northward. Maine, and general winds in the Atlantic areas from North Carolina to New England. The highest wind reported was 80 miles an hour at Nantucket.

The indications are that the weather will be generally fair today and tomorrow over practically all parts of the country. Temperatures will rise tomorrow through out the East.

MORNING, APRIL 7, 1915

## SCORES ATHLETICS IN COLLEGES

Pres. Stryker, of Hamilton College,  
Addresses New England Alumni  
Association

### INTERCOLLEGIATE CONTESTS ARE INSTITUTIONS' CURSE

Makes Strong Plea For Students  
In Schools Rather Than  
Mere Attendants

That "the curse of colleges in America is intercollegiate competitions of all kinds," was the declaration of Pres. Melancthon W. Stryker of Hamilton College, speaking to the members of the New England Alumni Association, a college of their wives at the Westminster Hotel, last evening. There were 30 present, who heard Dr. Stryker with keen interest while he frankly spoke his mind concerning present educational conditions, with a strong emphasis against present day athletics and a demand for students rather than attendants.

He insisted that all college students are receiving benefactions. "Even when they think they are paying all their bills," said he, "they are getting \$400 or \$500 a year at the hands of benefactors who are in Glory," he said. "It is said that it might not be well for a college to get too much money at once, for he suggested that there is such a thing as a college being too self sufficient, too smug about its possessions.

He said frankly that he would like to see Hamilton College the best college in America. It is his view that the American college is under fire and on trial and intimated that it might do good for him to turn the Christmas stocking inside out, which he proceeded to do.

"I say," he said, "that Hamilton College wants to get more and more students. I don't mean more attendants. They are doing pretty well at Hamilton compared with other colleges, but I challenge any man to say that they are doing more than half of what they are capable.

"If I had \$5,000,000 I would like to show America a college. No one would get into it without an examination; there would be no electives before the junior year and I would throw any man out who did not get 8.0. I would give the 80 p.c. men \$300 a year, the honor men \$400, the high honor men \$500, and I would make it impossible for any other kind of men to remain more than eight months."

Speaking of those at colleges who are seeking diversion, he said that there is too much diversification of industry and that those who do not want to study should get out.

As to athletics, he said that in the first place they should be for health, for the education, a sound mind in a sound body, and then, and only then, should they be for fun, for relaxation, for amusement, and not for anything else. They are a very bad advertisement if put to the fore, according to his view. "Their value," he declared, "is just in the ratio to the number engaged in them. Specialization in athletics is not college athletics."

F

*Boston Herald*  
18 April 1915

## GEORGE BABBITT'S

Tribute to the memory of the late Judge Baker of the Juvenile court have been many and sincere. Highly as he was esteemed by his fellow-citizens generally, his sudden taking-off is especially mourned in Brookline, where he had lived all his life. Among the people there his death is lamented almost as a personal bereavement. His funeral was from

the quaint old house in which he was born, and where his father and grandfather were born before him. Since his early manhood he had taken a deep interest in the town's affairs. It is testimony of the Brookline people from the most distinguished citizen to the policeman on his beat and the laborer on the street that Harvey Baker was the squarest, fairest and one of the most useful citizens of them all. Although a confirmed bachelor, he early showed a great fondness for children, and this developed in him that practical solicitude for their welfare which characterized his work in our juvenile delinquents court. The discharge of his duties there was chiefly a labor of love, entered upon with his whole heart, soul and mind. He had become acquainted with the environment of children of all classes, and he had learned not only how to sit in judgment upon them, but also how to sympathize with them in their misfortunes and misdoings. He had not large pecuniary resources and his salary as a Judge was only \$3000, but he devoted his time and his energies to this work, supplementing it by going about preaching the gospel he was practising in his court, paying his own expenses. Many instances of the substantial quality of his kindness and thoughtfulness might be given here. He preferred they should never be mentioned. He had a cheerful and playful mood that manifested itself in many ways. A little daughter of one of his acquaintances chanced to be born on Judge Baker's birthday. When she reached her fourth year and he his fortieth, he greeted her thus:

You know we're only twins,  
But we don't crow and be real naughty.  
And say you're young and I am old,  
Because you're four and I am forty.  
I can still play and be real naughty,  
And every way this year we're twins,  
For naught's the dif' twixt 4 and 40.

1915.

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8 April Fine day cool but pleasant.  
With C. S. F. to Lexington &  
with W. F. to walk back of  
Granby Hill down to the Trotter's  
park & out to the street  
again; on rocky ledge near  
corner of Lowell Turnpike &  
North street grows a fine  
patch of *Aerostaphylos* of  
which I took specimens.  
A quaint old farmer at work  
on his back hills entertained  
us with his Stevens ideas  
of the President Wilson & gave  
us a new anecdote of Lincoln  
& his views of the homeopathic  
surgeons & doctors in the  
civil war campaigns.

Boat to Dr. F.'s house at  
1.30 to a hot stew lunch  
& after much talk on Latin  
Inscriptions to Boston by the  
4.09 train.

1915 Lincoln St Waltham

15 April. met W F at PO & with him  
PCE took car for corner of  
Concord Ave & Waltham St, thence  
we walked by Concord Ave past  
Theodore Parker's pine (vide  
20 May 1912) & by Parker's Pitt Place  
& Trapelo Road & then Lincoln  
St to find the Acer Negundo  
of 1912; vide p 15.

had lunch on Lincoln St.  
& then via Pitt corner to  
Waltham & home via Waverley  
Electrics. Day cold & raw  
with slight snow in the air.

29 April. PM walked up Blue Hill:  
 The *Archostaphylos* in blossom  
 also the *Amelanchier oblongifolia*.  
*Prunus pensylvanica*, *Myrica*  
*asplenifolia*  
 Cold East fog came over the hills.

May 1, 1915 A

Animals, Vehicles, Etc.

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# BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE CHERRIES ARE DA IN BLOOM AT ARNOLD ARBORETUM (

Myriads of Silvery Pink Flowers Display Dainty Petals as in the Gardens About Tokio; Great Clusters of Rose Colored Flowers Attract the Eye as at Japan's National Holiday in the Early Springtime.



Blossoms at the Arboretum.

It is cherry blossom time in Arnold Arboretum. Near the Forest Hills entrance the wonderful weeping cherry is displaying all the dainty beauty of its myriads of silvery pink flowers; the Yedo cherry is in bloom, the cherry found in all the gardens and streets of the Japanese city; and the tree named for the director of the Arboretum, the Prunus Sargentii, is showing great clusters of rose-colored flowers. There are other varieties in the group also, which may be reached in a few minutes' walk from the great hill of blossoms on the elevated; while in other portions of the Arboretum there are splendid displays of forsythia and other flowers, and the magnolias at the Centre street entrance are well known.

Many persons this last week have been taking advantage of the chance to see here, in the Arboretum, a reproduction of the great spectacle which swarms of travellers make a special pilgrimage to Japan to see in all its glory. Cherry season is the great festival of the year in the Island Empire, a time of public holiday, when one of the most fairy-like days is to be found, when the trees are decked out in the admiration of the people, who for many years have had just pride in the advantages they have taken of the gift nature has given them.

#### Weeping or Drooping Cherry.

The weeping or drooping cherry is properly the prunus pendula. It is found in the grounds of the temples all over Japan. Magnificent specimens of the tree are common. Old trees there are seen frequently which reach a height of 75 feet, measure 15 feet round the trunk and have "heads" up to 80 feet through. The bunched droop all the way, like a bunch of heads, with flowers. One of the trees in the Arboretum is about 21 years old; in Japan the trees often attain an age of 200 years. The experts at the Arboretum say the seeds have been found to reproduce the pendulous habit, and that, of course, means that it is easy enough to grow this tree in this country and retain all its appealing beauty.

The specimens which grow the eye-tired of the long months of winter dreariness, at the entrance to the Arboretum look precisely, as they have been described by the authorities there, like "fountains of pink mist."

Another variety is just as hard the prunus subhirtella, for which it is hard to find a common name. The Japanese term is Higan-zakura, which simply means spring cherry. It is abundantly cultivated all over the western side of the Island, and is not so common about Tokio, which is the great centre of the cherry festival. It is a small tree with the spreading and ascending habit, not drooping as does the pendula. These trees have endured a hard winter here, and now are in full flower, covered of flowers. They blossomed early this year; next season the flowers will come later, but year after year they may be counted upon for the display of blossoms, a fact which is true of the other varieties also.

#### Common Tree in Tokio.

Yedo is the old name for Tokio, and the cherry, known as prunus yedoensis, is the tree planted very abundantly throughout that great city. It is when the flowers of this tree are about to open that the Emperor declares a public holiday for a few days ahead. When the day comes citizens and tourists throng the parks, admire the scene and drink *saké* to their heart's content. The greatest festival is about a week out of the winter, and excursion trains are run there carrying many thousands; indeed, it is said that half the population of the city make the trip.

The specimens of this tree in the Arboretum were grown from the seed and they are only 13 years old. The flowers are delicate and have a slight fragrance.

One of the most striking and beautiful of those Japanese cherries is that named for Prof. C. S. Sargent. One now 22 years old, tall and stately, robed in splendid garment of flowers, was planted in 1882. It is properly the wild cherry of northern Japan, abounding in the forests of the northern island of Hokkaido, where it is a fine timber tree, reaching height of from 40 to 50 feet.

The Arboretum's expert, G. H. Wilson, who lately has returned from a year in the island empire, thinks this is the handsomest of the wild cherries of Japan. The flowers are very large, sometimes two inches in diameter, and the foliage is handsome as well, with bronzed leaves. It is a fast growing and abundantly hardy tree and is long lived. Pictures of some of these trees in Tokio are most of the trees are two centuries old, having been planted about 1753 by one of the Shoguns.

The specimens in the Arboretum were grown from seeds collected by Prof. Sargent and planted in the Boston grounds in 1883.

One other variety is to be seen at their best now. The trifolia, or three-lobed, is a native of northern China. The prunus triloba, as it is seen to have been developed at the Arboretum, is a tree 30 feet high since 1882, and whence it has been sent to Europe and all parts of this country. It is a small and very ornamental tree, not far from the Japanese cherries, but one of the things that are in what is called the great haul the Arboretum once obtained from Petrograd.

The splendid white Caucasus plum is now in bloom, the lourdei, a plum from central Asia, is dowering also, and the tomentosa, a cherry from northern China, so hardy that it promises to be abundantly found in such states as Dakota, and certain peaches and almonds all are in flower.

Aside from the cherries the visitors to the Arboretum, at this time, are giving most attention to the Chinese magnolias, before the administration building, and to the long and brilliant banks of forsythia. One bank against a hillside is

strikingly beautiful, and contains a representative of every large number of species found in the A. S. Sargent collection. Some fine blossoms of the interesting beauties of the collection were supposed to be the first to be seen in this country when Prof. Wilson brought them from Japan, as brought over by the Japanese. The magnolias are now the most brilliant of the day, and the beauty of the flowers is being appreciated by the visitors.

Now the Institute is engaged in finding and in sowing every species of cherry in the collection.

1915

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## Lexington

May 4. To Lex. with C.E.F. and W.F. remained at his house but a short time. Walked to Bedford over the road we tried to pass some days ago & were driven out by the fire, a fire which has ruined many acres. We found *Viola papilio-nacea*, *V. fimbriatula*, *V. pedata*, *Liquida campestris* var. *multiflora*; (*Amelanchier laevis* Wiegard acc to C.E.F.), a very smooth shrub with bright white petals 13 mm long. We called at the Jenks' home on 4. o'clock p.m. The day was a typical fine May day, tho in Boston a cold East wind came in the afternoon.

At one place where barn drainage helped the plant was the largest specimen of *Stellaria media* we had ever seen: fully eight or ten inches high & masses for a length of eight or ten feet long.

162 10 May 1915

To Kingston 8.50 train with C.E.T.  
and W.T. by aid of county  
map found Elm St and  
walked thereon \* for abt 2  
miles, & not finding the 4 or  
5 nearly contiguous ponds, we  
ate our lunch in one of  
the many glacial hollows  
protected from the rather  
stiff breeze: generally the  
walk was not interesting  
so much woodland had  
been burned off. However on  
the Easterly side of Elm St  
where the cutting had not  
been so recent I found  
*Eryngium* in flower & took  
specimen for my herbarium.  
came leisurely back to the  
village, had a cup of tea  
at Theap place close to  
the station & took 3.31 train  
to Boston via Cohasset  
to see the shore: the whole  
day was a beautiful one,  
a typical day of May as  
was our last Lexington walk.

1915 Wrentham Oaks.

-18 May met C E 7 NW 7 on train at Readville for Franklin: thence walked to Wrentham village taking in the oak we had started to find: at the point where pond is near the road we walked down to a very pretty bungalow (unoccupied) on the edge of the water and with the lake on our left followed the path along shore till we came in less than 10 minutes to a path obscured by roots much washed by small breakers but on going up in the path was soon good & continued on to the foot of the oak; the tree looks well as all underbrush has been cleared away and tho not as large as we expected is a fine tree: girth 13 ft 3 inches at 3 ft from ground and 83 feet of spread. We ate our simple lunch under its shadow which by the way will be fine and dense when summer comes.

Then we came back again to the road & walked forward to the village: passing on the left hand a fine Buttockwood Groth 14 ft three inches and another oak 12 ft 8 in groth: when we arrived at the Wrentham Common we sat down on a bench & wall to wait for a car while a kindly-falkative man staid with us some minutes & told us of another oak near Pearl Pond which according to his story was more likely to have been our King Philip's Tree than those we had seen.

The <sup>car</sup> came along at 4.0  
2.23 or rather started from our bench at that time & we changed at Foxboro for a Taupole Norwood & Dedham Forest Hills: we took the H.R. train at Dedham & got out at Readville & walked home. Day fine tho cool.

Norfolk Conn 11 June 1915 165

Left Boston at 7:55 with CEF  
and arr Pl. at 12:54. Fine  
clear day. After dinner  
we walked about the very  
beautiful village green &  
visited the Library, the finest  
small library building I ever saw.  
Listened to the services of the  
Congregational church & inside  
the church found all the  
ancient lost by a stained  
glass window for which the  
church ought to offer an  
apology: it really runs all.  
The lawns, flowers & grass  
make some amends for the  
church window. We had  
supper & to bed early.

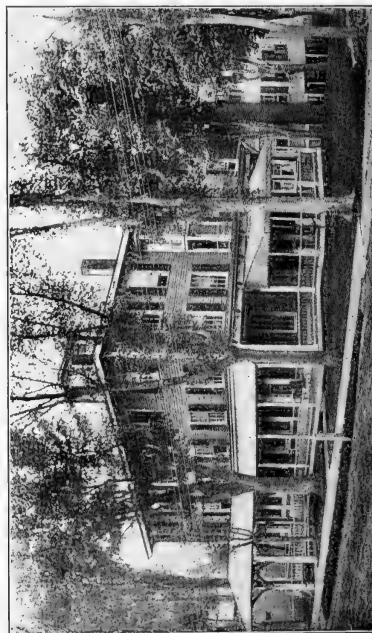
12 June Sat. we walked to Waugus  
Pond the source of the fine  
water supply: 4 miles away  
and we were rather late  
table from starting too late:  
the last mile & a half to the  
lake has fine northern woods  
but we saw few flowers.  
I saw little library for  
Local History & History  
of the town

13 June Sunday: to Jobey home stopped up a moment to talk with Prof. Paffin of Columbia who has a fine house (i.e. cost money) on his 2000 acre estate. He directed us onward to the Pond a clear bright water much smaller than Marigum. Came back by the Golf course. PM: ~~walked at the~~ walked on the Canaan Road down the glen where Britos were lively & frequent. The gable of Blackberry Brook is turned into a park with town ownership of land & buildings would soon make it a fine woodland Park.

14 June Monday very warm we strolled about the Park & Library.

15 June Tuesday I came home as we went: while E. T. went an hour earlier to Canaan visiting then to see at Sheffield. I came home in the 9:1 for Norfolk, Fairlop as from Barkford. Arr B. 2:30

After my walk before supper we walked  
1/2 mile or more south on the  
wooded road where are  
some fine houses & estates  
of the estates of Elm here  
now.



Car in road 2000 white house  
near RR station is 11 ft 8 in. high.

## Mental Misery of the World.

(From the Providence Journal.)

As the war goes on there is no lightening the gloom of the world. Unemotional men, whose temper or training has made them intensely practical, find it impossible to shake off the sadness of spirit which the great struggle has produced. Mankind is bewildered by the woe that has befallen it. It cannot retain its alacrity of mind and heart. And how far is it with us, who are not within the zone of battle?

Alike to us the vision of the rich and the poor among us, the man who carries his dinner pail to work in the morning, the merchant at his desk, the woman in her home performing her household tasks, the traveler on the train, the sportsman, fishing rod or golf stick in hand, the driver on his way to the judge in his court, the scenes that fearful pictures of mangled bodies, and human beings gasping in the last struggle against death, the bravest and the best of Europe pouring out their life blood in the filthy trenches, their minds distorted by terror and the agony of wounds, cursing, sweating, fighting on, through disease and disillusionment, to the end of the journey.

And there comes another picture, and the tears blot out the blood. For, from tens of thousands of homes in that land of England whose beauty is like a benediction, from once happy France, from every corner of Germany where, a brief year ago, all her people lived in peace and contentment, from the vast expanse of Russia with her simple, hard-working peasant, rises the cry of despair. It is the wall of misery from the wives and mothers and sisters, mourning for lives torn out of the joyous path of youth to rot 'like carrion under the open sky.'

The physical horrors of war have not spread to us, but the marches and the wracklessness of spirit, the shame and the sin have crossed the ocean and have oppressed our people in every act of their daily lives.

And how many millions in the last few months have sought the one consolation that remains, a consolation as old as the ages that can to the Great Spirit his voice, no man ever found his last remaining solace in time of trouble! When the world's sorrow—working only death,

And the world's comfort—caustic to the world,

Make the wrung spirit loathe life's dally breath.

As jarring music from a sharp untempered string—

While yet it dare not from the discord flee—

It turns to thee, O God, it turns to thee!

July 2, 1915

Borden Wendell

July 7. Tolex with C.E.T. & walked with  
H.F. to the juncos nesting place  
at the Paint mine, via North  
St & saw the remains of the  
abandoned old house, burned  
down in the big May fire  
which drove us out of the  
woods on that day.

At the Paint mine we found  
& saw several frucoes an  
old pair & three ~~or~~ <sup>perhaps</sup> perhaps  
four young. Strange to say  
not one of us had brought  
an opera glass but the  
good eyes of the Taxon identified  
the birds for a certainty: we  
came back to Boston by the  
4:04 train: day very warm in  
the sun & cool in the shade.

## Our Auto Trip

G. G. K; Mad. S. K. Rachel.  
and Bertha Baldwin  
from Blue Hill to

Sat July 10 Pomfret, Conn  
Sunday " 11 at Pomfret.  
Monday " 12 to Litchfield,  
Tuesday " 13 at  
Wednesday " 14 to Sheffield, Mass  
via Norfolk, Conn  
Thursday " 15 to Greenfield.  
Friday " 16 Deerfield.  
Sat " 17 Greenfield to Walpole NH  
Sunday " 18 at Walpole & drove  
to Brattleboro & Newfane.  
Monday " 19 Walpole Inn to Cotton  
Tuesday " 20 Cotton to Blue Hill  
via Harvard to see Roland  
Dixie's new house & then  
home to lunch at 1.30

at Litchfield Conn  
Whipping Post Elm on corner  
opp. Hotel and near Court-  
House & jail.  
12 ft 6 in at 4 ft fr ground.  
will be a fine tree

---

Sycamore Tree  
11 ft 8 in 3 ft from ground  
and in very good condition

Julip Tree \* 9 ft 11 in

Beecher Elm  
12 feet at 3 ft fr ground.

---

The above in Litchfield  
Conn.

Elm at East Canaan Conn.  
 roadside of Kimball Farm  
 formerly Poor House Farm.  
 20 ft  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches at  
 four feet up.

---

Sheffield Mass

The Sheffield Elm begins  
 to look old  
 19 feet 4 in at four feet  
 from ground.

Hotel Elm

18 feet 4 in at 4 ft up.

Maple on Roadside  
 13 feet 10 inches.

"This last no doubt a  
 white maple but I  
 did not take notice."

---

## Deerfield

"Little Brown House Elm on  
the Albany Road in  
Deerfield.  
17 feet 7 in at 5 ft up

## Greenfield

Sycamore  
17 feet 10 inches at  
smallest part say 3 ft up.

## West Brattleboro

Elm 17 feet 3 in at 3 ft up

White Maple near the  
Bridge over West River  
and probably within the  
limits of the Town of Brattleboro.  
19 feet 5 inches at 4 ft up

July 17. 1915

Elm in Westmuster by  
roadside from Walkole  
to Bellows Falls, at the  
Elm wood farm;

19 feet 5 inches above the  
bulbresses at say 5 ft up.

A beautiful Elm, a  
rival to the Newfane  
Elm now alas destroyed  
by the wind breaking it  
in two and the tree  
making more than 20  
cords of wood.

**REVERE CIRCUS MAN  
BITTEN BY SNAKE**

REVERE, Aug. 11.—"Daredevil" Charlie Sonier, 25 of 24 Orange St., Everett, is in a serious condition at the Frost Hospital, Chelsea, after being bitten by a copperhead snake at Revere Beach.

Sonier, who is well known in amateur circles as a parachute jumper from flying machines, has had charge of a dozen snakes at a "jitney" circus at Revere.

He was placing a pan of water in the snake pit, when a large copperhead snapped at his hand, inflicting a severe wound. Sonier collapsed. Louis H. Skirball applied a tourniquet to the injured man's arm and he was rushed to the hospital, where the flesh about the wound was cut away and the wound cauterized.

At first, it was thought that he would not recover, but today physicians stated they do not believe that the poisonous venom has entered his system and this evening he returned to his home.



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tion much larger than the present. Professor H. E. Gregory at the joint geographical meeting in New York (April 9-10, 1915) has pointed out that the Hopis who built the cliff-dwellings are migratory and frequently abandon a village after having lived in it some years. Therefore, the numerous abandoned villages do not necessarily indicate a larger population and a climate more moist in the later prehistoric times.

#### THUNDER AND LIGHTNING

DR. WM. SCHMIDT, after many observations with his thunder-recorder, finds<sup>1</sup> that we hear but little of the air vibrations produced by lightning. Thunder is accompanied by irregular pressure changes lasting 1/40 of a second or more and some only 1/75 to 1/120 of a second. The periods of most of the longer pressure waves are 1/10 to 1/3 second—too long for ear perception. Much of the mechanical injury done where lightning strikes is probably due to these waves. From a distance one violent wave comes first, then follow perhaps two or three series of three to four heavy waves each. On account of atmospheric action on irregular waves the thunder becomes of more or less definite pitch. Dr. Schmidt has inferred that at the source the lightning energy may be five million times as great as that of the thunder it produces.

Insurance statistics from both Canada and the United States show the efficacy of lightning rods in keeping buildings from taking fire if they are struck.<sup>2</sup> In Ontario, taking equal numbers of rodded and unrodded farm buildings, twenty times as many of the latter as of the former were struck. In the United States in 1912 and 1913 two hundred insurance companies reported 1,845 buildings struck, of which but 67 were rodded. Considering that 31 per cent. of all buildings insured were rodded, the lightning rod efficiency is thus 93 per cent. Furthermore, the reports of five

<sup>1</sup> *Monthly Weather Rev.*, December, 1914, pp. 665-671; *Scientific American Supplement*, March 13, 1915, p. 175.

<sup>2</sup> See *Scientific American*, November 28, 1914, p. 347, and April 3, 1915, p. 303.

companies for a period of 13 to 25 years on 18,000 buildings insured, over 50 per cent. being rodded, showed that the average damage of the struck buildings was \$10 for the rodded and \$2,200 for the unrodded.<sup>3</sup>

According to the best European data, the maximum period for thunderstorms is from 3 to 5 P.M., while the minimum falls just after midnight and from 7 to 8 A.M. The month of greatest frequency is June and those of least are December and January.<sup>4</sup>

Of the 4,520 fires reported on the national forests in 1913, 1,571, or about 35 per cent., were ascribed to lightning.

#### NOTES

AN unseasonal northeast snowstorm accompanying an intense tropical cyclone visited the Atlantic coast on April 2, 1915. Snow fell from Georgia northward, the heaviest about ten inches being recorded around Raleigh, N. C., at the head of Chesapeake Bay, and on the New England coast. The inland extent was generally less than 200 miles; in the north the railroads reported Utica, N. Y., Woodsville, Vt., and Kineo, Me., as the limits. Raleigh, N. C., seems to have suffered most, being without outside telegraphic communication for five days. In other districts traffic was hampered. The snow melted very rapidly and with little or no runoff, owing to the extremely dry conditions of the soil after an almost rainless March. Thus agriculturally this snowstorm was of great value.

ON May 1 the British Meteorological Office ceased issuing forecasts except to farmers. This was thought necessary because the forecasts might be of value to the Germans.

THE announcement for the 1915 international kite and balloon flights came from the Nicholas Central Observatory at Petrograd instead of from Strassburg as heretofore.

<sup>3</sup> See also J. Warren Smith, "Efficiency of Lightning Rods," *Ohio Naturalist*, Columbus, O., February, 1915, pp. 437-442.

<sup>4</sup> J. von Hann, "Neue Beiträge zur Kenntnis der taglichen Periode der Gewitter," *Meteorologische Zeitschrift*, February, 1915, pp. 73-82.

178 1915

Aug 27 (Friday) with C.E. F to Lexington  
and with W.F. by Electric  
cars to the corner of Old  
Bedford Road in Concord;  
thence walked to Thoreau's  
Birthplace on Virginia  
Road. The house has  
been moved about one eighth  
of a mile easterly to another  
farm: we were hospitably  
received by the occupants  
an Irish family & shown  
the <sup>2</sup> Wetherly Chambers, in  
one of which Thoreau was  
probably born. The old wooden  
timbers are in each corner  
and crossing the ceiling: the  
house had a poverty stricken  
squalid appearance. If  
it were back again on its  
own farm to a pifly some  
soocety does not purchase  
the relic. It is at least  
two miles to the village &  
in situation well suited to  
the temperament of its  
noted nesting. Here Thoreau  
was born July 12, 1817  
and see Lamboons life of Thoreau

page 11 for "old Virginia Road  
and other localities.

We walked back to Concord  
and I after calling on Lulu  
joined them at the RR station  
for Lexington and thence home.

1915 Aug 28 Alex Will finished  
seeding the bank from  
Garden at Avenue to the  
Big Black Oak.

Sept 1 Walker Faxon at Concord met  
CE & me at 9.30 & walked  
on the Sudbury road and at  
Stone acre corner turned to  
the left crossing the River  
by the new 1912 Bridge; near  
by is the entrance to Mrs.  
Williams house with a  
fine rock precipice for a  
wall — most beautiful  
to look at and enjoy.

thence to Baker Bridge  
& sat down to our simple  
lunch — mine of three  
half slices of toasted bread  
not buttered, and melting  
slowly & steadily in the  
mouth, giving forth its good  
bread odor agreeable to  
the palate. Thence to Walden  
Pond and Thoreau's cairn,  
& so to the village for a cup  
of good tea at the Ulquhart  
Bakery and Eatting house  
& so home by the 3.43 train  
via Lexington; and I for  
the 5.06 at South Station  
for Readville

Sept 7 to Thoreau's Birthplace again,  
by same Electric cars from  
Boston to Lexington & Bedford  
Line & thence by Concord Road.  
At the Thoreau house we  
were shown the South East  
Chamber which Channing in  
his book Thoreau the Poet  
Naturalist calls "the eastern-  
most of its upper chambers":  
a large perhaps eighteen  
feet square empty of furni-  
ture and barren in the  
extreme. So far as we  
could judge only the main  
building was moved when  
the house was carried a  
distance of some five hundred  
yards or more from the old  
site: I took along the  
above Book of Channing's  
& we tried to readjust the  
sheds & lean tos. In the  
pasture near by on the north side  
of the road are two  
Tulip trees making a fine  
show, as one only, well worth  
looking at, as one tree,

thence by a beautiful wood & swamp road which finally as Hartwell Road brought us to the Bedford Station & the Lex Electrics which latter we took to W<sup>7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub></sup> house and fine cup of Tea & home by 4.03 Steam train. We found the day excessively hot, especially in certain spots almost unendurable our walk registered  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles



